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TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371			U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 09/269587
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/US98/14886	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 18 JULY 1998	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 18 JULY 1997	
TITLE OF INVENTION APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR EFFECTING CORRESPONDENT-CENTRIC ELECTRONIC MAIL			
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Stephen S. Miller, Mohammed S. Shaalan, Lewis Edward Ross			
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). <input type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). <input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)). 			
Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included. <input type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: PCT/IPEA 401 with General Power of Attorney PCT/RO/101 PCT Request with Power of Attorney PCT/IB/304 Twenty-two (22) sheets of formal drawings 			

U.S. APPLICATION NO (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/US98/14886		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 438701/004	
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$1070.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$930.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$790.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$720.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$98.00 ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
				\$ 970.00	
				\$	
				\$	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$	
Total claims	- 20 =		x \$22.00	\$	
Independent claims	- 3 =		x \$82.00	\$	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ \$270.00	\$	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$ 0.00	
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. A Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				\$	
SUBTOTAL =				\$	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$ 970.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +				\$	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$ 970.00	
				Amount to be refunded:	\$
				charged:	\$ 970.00


a. ☐ A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed.

b. ☒ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 19-4709 in the amount of \$ 970.00 to cover the above fees.
A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any
overpayment to Deposit Account No. 19-4709. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:


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Howard M. Gitten
 NAME
Reg No. 32,138
 REGISTRATION NUMBER

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APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR EFFECTING
CORRESPONDENT-CENTRIC ELECTRONIC MAIL

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 This invention concerns electronic mail, and in particular a correspondent-centric way of organizing and processing e-mail to enhance setup, ease of use, convenience, storage, and functionality of e-mail. For end-users the invention simplifies and improves the management of messages
15 and e-mail addresses, helps manage and reduce junk e-mail, and makes it easier to manage multiple mail-boxes.. The invention also helps organizations set up and manage group e-mail systems with less effort and inconvenience, and at lower cost.

20

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

E-mail is widely used today and its rapid growth is expected to continue. Over 70 million people use e-mail, sending over 200 million messages daily. Usage is expected to grow by 50% this year, with rapid growth projected for the
25 foreseeable future

However, despite e-mail's growing popularity, current e-mail systems have various drawbacks. These include the fact that e-mail systems are hard to use (particularly for non-technical users), that users are often plagued with excessive
30 junk e-mail, and others drawbacks which will be described below.

5 The interface problems exist in part because the prior art for storing and displaying messages has evolved in a way that prevents users from readily monitoring key correspondence relationships. This prior art is based on a "message-centric" e-mail paradigm for storing e-mail and communicating information about e-mail to users.

By way of background, E-mail systems are generally either "client-server-based" or "host-based." In client-server systems messages are forwarded to the server, which stores them until the client logs in and downloads them for use and storage on the client (often the server continues to store messages after sending them to the client). In these systems most of the processing takes place on the client, with the server acting as a "store and forward" agent. Examples of client-server-based systems include typical Internet e-mail provided by Internet Service Providers (or "ISP's"), who use free server softwares such as Sendmail, or proprietary server softwares such as CC-Mail or Microsoft Exchange. Their customers handle their mail using client softwares such as Eudora, or the mail readers packaged with Web browsers such as Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer.

In host-based e-mail systems, on the other hand, messages are stored and processed on the server rather than the client. Examples of host-based systems include (1) main-frame e-mail systems (where users connect using "dumb terminals"), (2) private dial-in networks such as America On-line or CompuServe, and (3) Web-browser-based e-mail systems

such as HotMail and Yahoo Mail.

The most widely used e-mail protocols today are POP3 and SMTP. POP3 ("Post Office Protocol 3", as specified in RFC 1725) is an interface standard designed to facilitate mail management locally on the user's e-mail device. Any POP3-compliant client can receive e-mail through a POP3-compliant e-mail server. (Note: a recent interface protocol, IMAP4 - RFC 1730, is similar to POP3 except that it gives the client the option of sharing additional functionality with the server.) Likewise, SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, as specified in RFC 821) is an interface used by e-mail servers to exchange messages with other servers. In order to exchange mail over the Internet, servers in both client-server and host-based e-mail systems must be SMTP-compliant.

POP3 and SMTP-based e-mail softwares create, send, and store e-mail in a standard format that does not lend itself to certain functions (that format is specified in RFC 822). These standard e-mail messages are self-contained strings of text, delimited into several standardized fields. Key fields in the messages text string include "header" information (e.g. sender's e-mail address, recipients' e-mail addresses, date/time sent, topic, etc.), and message "body". Other fields can be appended, but are principally useful only if sender's or receiver's e-mail system can recognize and use them.

These e-mail softwares store and let the user view these

messages in a standard way, using designated files (also called "mailboxes" or "folders"). The default files are typically an "Inbox" and an "Outbox." When a user sends a message the software typically creates a message text string which it appends to the sender's "Out" file, then transmits the string over the network to the receiver's e-mail system, where the text string is appended to sender's "In" file. Users can create additional files (or "folders"), and can then move messages from the "In" or "Out" files to a new file, but this process typically requires manual effort or programming on the user's part.

In prior art systems it is hard to organize, find, and view useful information about one's correspondences. For example, end users can sort or view messages in only one file at a time (e.g. either the "In"-file or "Out"-file, but not both). Further, within a single file users can sort messages only by using a message field contained in the message itself (e.g. by date, topic, or sender's e-mail address). Users cannot reliably or readily view information pertaining to correspondence with a single correspondent, which information is usually contained in two or more files. For example, users cannot see summarized, compiled information about their correspondence history with any one correspondent, nor can they readily view a chronological correspondence sequence of incoming and outgoing mail between themselves and a specific correspondent. Further, sorting mail by sender e-mail address does not consistently link messages to

correspondents, because the sender and receiver address fields allow many different text formats for messages sent to the same e-mail address.

Another problem with prior art systems is that they
5 don't manage e-mail address lists well. Just as with
handling of e-mail messages, the prior art handles e-mail
address lists as flat files with no intelligent linking
either to other e-mail address lists or to messages. Also,
prior art e-mail address lists must be painstakingly created
10 and managed by the user, rather than being automatically
created based on correspondence.

The proliferation of junk e-mail is another problem with
the prior art. Junk e-mail - often called "spam" - has
lately become so pervasive that a Wall Street Journal article
15 recently opined that spamming "has no foolproof solutions."
Unfortunately, it is impossible to prevent spam by excluding
messages from offending e-mailers, because spammers can
easily fake their sender e-mail address. The prior art
attempted to deal with spam by letting users create e-mail
20 filters in their local e-mail system. Such a filter sorts
incoming e-mail for the recipient into categories determined
by the user.. The filter simply scans each e-mail message as
it reaches the recipient and determines what category it
should be placed into. One category is, of course, "discard."
25 Messages which the filter places in that category are
automatically discarded. However, these filters have two
disadvantages. First, they are hard to create, and

consequently most e-mail user's don't bother to use them.
Second, filters often filter out the good mail with the bad.
For example, an employee survey sent by e-mail may request
the user to indicate his or her sex.

5 The "message filtering technique" in patent 5,619,648 to
Canale et. al. April 8, 1997, attempted to reduce junk e-
mail. However, it offered an entirely different type of
solution than the Invention. Patent 5,619,648 relied on
inserting additional information into the standard flat
10 message file. It further required that all third-party users
also use its invention, so that patent's application would
only apply within closed loops of users.

Another frustration with the prior art is that it
doesn't make it easy to own and use multiple e-mail
15 addresses. Many current e-mail users have multiple e-mail
addresses, but find it difficult to access them at the same
time from a single access device.

Various problems plague organizational users of prior
art e-mail systems. One problem is that these systems are
20 hard to set up, and it is hard for users to easily link to
other users within the organization.

Another problem with the prior art that plagues
organizations is that the prior art consumes excessive
computer storage space. This happens in two ways. First,
25 prior art systems store each message on multiple computers.
For example, if a user sends a message to one recipient, that

message is stored in two to four places (e.g., in client-server systems, the message is stored on sender's client computer, recipient's client computer, and often on both sender's and receiver's server; in host-based systems, the server stores the message in a file for the sender and again in a file for the receiver). Further if a user addresses a message to ten people, then as many as 22 identical copies of that message may reside on the clients and servers of the sender and his addressees!

10 The second storage problem with the prior art happens when a user wants to file a message under more than one topic. The prior art does this by filing a copy of the message in each file (or folder) selected by the user. If a prior art user wants to store a message under ten topics, 15 then ten copies of the message will be stored (and in the more recent IMAP4 systems as many as 20 copies of the message will be stored - 10 on the client and 10 on the server!).

20 The problems with the prior art exist because since the time of e-mail's development in the 1960's and early 1970's, e-mail has been based on the currently outdated "flat-file" database technology. Flat-file databases, also called also "non-relational" databases, store information as a simple series of "records", each containing identical "fields" of information (like subsequent rows a spreadsheet, each 25 containing one field of information for each column of the spreadsheet). E-mail messages were structured as flat-file records - self-contained strings of text, delimited into

various standardized fields. Key fields in each message's text string included "header" information (e.g. sender's e-mail address, recipient's e-mail address, date/time sent, topic, etc.), and message. Other fields could be appended, but were principally useful only if both the sender's and receiver's e-mail system could recognize and use them.

Prior art e-mail systems store, manage, and display e-mail messages in limited ways dictated by flat-file database architecture. These systems typically file e-mail messages two or more designated flat files (also called "mailboxes" or "folders"). A file contains a series of messages, each of which is analogous to a record, analogous to a "row" in a table or spreadsheet (as described above). The default files are typically "Inbox," and "Outbox," files. For example, when a user sends a message, his system typically creates a single string of text containing all the fields in the message, and appends this string to the the user's "Out" file. The system then transmits the string over the network to the recipient's e-mail system, where the text string is appended to the recipient's "In" file. Consequently, each user's In-box and Outbox grows longer and longer until the user does something with a message. Users can solve this problem by creating additional files (or "folders"), and can move messages from one folder to another. However, this approach takes thought and effort from the user.

In summary, some of the disadvantages of the prior art are:

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1. It does not organize e-mail automatically - instead requires users to organize their e-mail manually; Inboxes and Outboxes grow large and unwieldy because messages are not automatically filed;
- 5 2. Hard to see on a single screen the chronological correspondence to and from a given correspondent;
3. Users cannot view on a single screen consolidated information about their correspondence history with multiple correspondents;
- 10 4. Hard to remember or find correspondents' e-mail addresses;
5. Doesn't remind users about key information triggers, such as whether the last correspondence with a party was incoming or outgoing, and which
- 15 6. Hard to find past messages;
7. Hard to view groups of past messages in meaningful ways;
8. Users can view messages from only one folder at a
- 20 9. Time consuming to set up, maintain, and use multiple e-mail address lists;
10. Hard to identify or screen junk e-mail;

11. Impractical to change one's e-mail address;
12. Problematic for an e-mail user to own and manage more than one e-mail address;
13. Users who own multiple e-mail addresses find it hard to move selected contacts and their related correspondence history from one e-mail address to another;
14. Hard to share access to a single e-mail address with others;
15. Hard for organizations to instantly set up an e-mail network for their constituents;
16. Hard for organizations to set up and maintain a single or multiple e-mail address lists for their constituents;
17. Hard for organizations to regulate access to organizational e-mail address lists.
18. Uses excess network storage space because duplicate copies of each message must be stored in multiple network locations;
19. Uses excess storage space on user's own computer, because duplicate copies of messages must be stored for each folder in which a message is filed;

In summary, the prior art provided a standard flat-file

interface which has made it easier to write e-mail programs,
but not easier to use them. Problems with prior art e-mail
systems include the following: they are hard to use, don't
manage messages in optimal ways, fail to manage e-mail
5 addresses well, suffer from excess junk e-mail, make it
difficult to manage multiple mailboxes, and are inconvenient
for organizations to set up and maintain.

OBJECTS AND ADVANTAGES

The object of the invention is to provide a simple,
10 easy-to-use, intuitive e-mail system with enhanced
protections from junk e-mail, and which overcomes various
drawbacks of prior art e-mail systems.

Accordingly, several objects of the invention are as
follows:

- 15 1. View consolidated information about their
correspondence history with all correspondents.
2. Easily view a chronological correspondence to and
from a given correspondent.
3. Avoid the inconvenience of remembering or looking
20 up e-mail addresses.
4. Eliminate or reduce junk e-mail by either screening
incoming mail by correspondent, or conveniently
changing one's e-mail address while simultaneously
effecting the change in the systems of desired
25 correspondents.
5. Have their e-mail organized automatically by the
system, rather than having to organize it manually.

6. More easily be reminded about certain key information triggers, such as whether the last correspondence with a party was incoming or outgoing, and which correspondences have lapsed.

5

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a high-level block diagram of the apparatus for the preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 shows a high-level block diagram of the apparatus for another embodiment of the invention.

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FIG. 3 is a diagram showing one example of a table structure for the correspondent data store used in the invention.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart showing the processing of incoming messages.

15

FIG. 5 is a user screen showing pending e-mail messages for a user using the preferred embodiment.

FIG. 6 is a user screen showing one of the forms of chronological correspondence with one correspondent, for the preferred embodiment.

20

FIG. 7 is a user screen showing aggregate correspondent information and options for all correspondents on the "Contacts and Correspondence" screen for the preferred embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a user screen showing the "Change E-mail Address" option for the preferred embodiment.

FIG. 9A is a high level system architecture diagram of the invention.

5 FIG. 9B is a functional block diagram of the internal structure of the incoming message server.

FIG. 9C is a functional block diagram of the queue manager server.

10 FIG. 9D is a functional block diagram of the internal structure of the mass storage server.

FIG. 9E is a functional block diagram illustrating the outgoing queue manager/message server.

15 FIGS. 9F and G illustrate respectively a generalized and a more particular diagram of the data tables comprising the mass storage and the relationships between the data tables.

FIG. 9H is an object relation diagram which illustrates the structure of the message object.

FIGS. 10A and B comprise together a flow diagram showing how an input message is processed.

20 FIG. 10C is a flow diagram showing how an output message to be transmitted is processed.

FIGS. 11A, B, C and D respectively illustrate the data structure of a request for retrieving a message, a correspondent information request, a correspondent message history request and a topic content request.

FIG. 12 is a table showing all of the correspondent

addresses collected by a user, the past history of the messages from those correspondents and a summary of the pending messages.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention, therefore, compiles, updates, and displays additional summary information about a user's correspondence, and lets the user make decisions, take new actions, and enjoy new options facilitated by this new information. The invention allows a "correspondent-centric" user interface, to replace the "message-centric" interface imposed by the prior art.

This additional information also facilitates eliminating junk e-mail, by either (a) screening senders to determine which messages to accept, or (b) making it possible to readily change one's e-mail address without excessive inconvenience.

20

DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

The following description begins with an overview of the invention and then describes in detail how the invention is implemented in apparatus to provide a user-friendly correspondent-centric interface and reduce junk e-mail.

25

FIG. 1 shows a high-level overview of the preferred embodiment of the invention, and is shown as apparatus 100.

This embodiment assumes that clients will access their e-mail through the Internet using a Web browser installed on any Internet access device. (This configuration will be further described below.)

5 Apparatus 100 is employed in network 101 which connects any number of e-mail users or correspondents 103 (a ... n). Network 101 may be the Internet, a commercial e-mail network, or a privately owned network system. Each correspondent 103 is connected to network 101 by means of a link over which the
10 correspondent 103 can send and receive e-mail messages. Mail or message items are sent by correspondents 103 to and from each other. Apparatus 100 allows users 121 (a ... n) to send and receive e-mail messages of whatever type used in the network (typically internet mail standard messages).

15 When a new message is received by apparatus 100 from network 101, it is intercepted by mail host 105 (also called a mail server). Mail host 105 can be any computer configured as a mail server or mail host, having e-mail server software installed, such as Sendmail (for UNIX servers), other
20 internet standard mail servers, or a proprietary mail server such as Lotus Notes, CC Mail, or Microsoft Exchange. When mail host 105 receives an incoming message from Network 101 it handles the message in the standard way, identifying the appropriate recipient. However, traditionally mail host 105
25 would post the message directly to the message data store

107, posting it in mailbox 109 (a ... n) for the appropriate user 121 (a ... n). In contrast in apparatus 100, mail host 105 sends the message to user interface application 111, which performs incoming message processing 300, (see FIG. 3).

5 Based on the results of incoming message processing 300, user interface application 111 either deletes the message or stores it in the appropriate mailbox 109 (a ... n).

Subsequently user interface application 111 uses the new message information to update the appropriate correspondence
10 table 115 (a ... n) for the respective user 121 (a ... n).

Users 121 (a ... n) receive and send e-mail using Web access devices 119 (a ... n). Web access devices 119 (a ... n) can be any device enabled with "Web browser" software. Web browser software is any software which reads, displays, and
15 allows user interaction with files written in "HTML" (Hypertext Markup Language), in conformance with "HTTP" (Hypertext Transfer Protocol). Examples of Web browser software include Netscape Navigator 3.0, Microsoft Internet Explorer 3.0, America On Line software 3.0, and the software
20 installed on WebTV units. Web access device 119 (a ... n) would have a terminal, monitor, or viewing screen, a CPU, RAM memory, a keyboard or other input device, and optionally a hard disk. The Web access device would be linked to the Internet or a proprietary network through a modem, ethernet
25 card or other network link. Web access devices 119 (a ... n)

could be a personal computers, network computers, televisions with WebTV units attached, Web telephones, or other Web access devices which are currently being developed.

When an e-mail user uses apparatus 100 to access his e-mail, he will use his Web browser to link to apparatus 100 through Network/Internet 117. When he links to user interface application 111 he will see, using his web browser software, an interface which combines information from message data store 107 with correspondent data store 113. This combination allows novel views of e-mail such as those shown in FIGS. 5 - 8.

When an e-mail user uses apparatus 100 to send an e-mail message, the message is posted to message data store 107, and in addition, information from the message is used to update correspondent data store 113. The message is then sent to the appropriate recipient through either network 101 or network 117, as appropriate.

FIG. 2 shows a high-level overview of another embodiment of the invention, shown as apparatus 200. This embodiment assumes that e-mail users will have an e-mail software which embodies the invention installed on their local computer (more about this below).

Most of the components of FIG. 2 are similar to those of FIG. 1, and are labeled with the same numbers except that the

first digit is "2" instead of "1". The principal difference between FIG. 2 and FIG. 1 is that in FIG. 2 the invention resides at the user's local computer (see apparatus 200), instead of at the host or server computer level (as in apparatus 100).

In FIG. 2 incoming e-mail comes to mail host 205, and is transmitted through network 217 to user 221's client e-mail computer 219, as would typically happen without the invention in traditional e-mail systems. In apparatus 200, the user interface application 211 resides on client e-mail computer 219, incorporated into the local e-mail client software. User interface application 211 otherwise performs the same functions as user interface application 111. In apparatus 200 message data store 107 and correspondent data store 113 (from apparatus 100) are combined into local hard disk 208, which contains message data store 209 and correspondent data store 215 for a single user, rather than for multiple users 109 (a ... n) and 115 (a ... n) in 107 and 113 in apparatus 100.

FIG. 3 shows one embodiment of a data table for correspondent information to be contained in correspondent data store 115 (a...n) or 215. The top entry in each column in the table in FIG. 3 describes the category of information maintained about each correspondent 103 or 203 with whom

users 121 (a...n) or user 221 corresponds. Each subsequent line in the table describes the specific information for each of correspondents 103 (a...n) or 203 (a...n).

FIG. 4 shows new message processing 400. For incoming messages, new message processing 400 is applied to each message to assure that, before saving the message to message store 109 (a...n) or 209, the message is linked to the appropriate correspondence record in correspondent data store 115 (a...n) or 215, and so that the correspondent data store record can be updated.

New message processing 400 starts after a message is received by mail host 105 or 205 and has been transmitted by the mail host to user interface application 111 or 211. We will assume here that the new incoming message is addressed to user 121(a) or 221(a). Such message would have either been sent through network 101 or 201 from a correspondent 103 (a...n) or 203 (a...n), or alternatively from a user 121 (b...n) or 221 (b...n), transmitted through network 117 or 217. Upon receipt of this message, mail host 105 or 205 would transmit the message to user interface application 111 (in the case of apparatus 100) or through network 217 to user interface application 211 (in the case of apparatus 200). Upon receipt, user interface application 111 or 211 would begin new message processing 400.

5 In new message processing 400, user interface
application 111 or 211 performs step 401, which is to
identify and isolate the e-mail address of the message's
sender. In this process user interface application 111 or
211 scans the field of the message which contains the sender
e-mail address, to isolate the e-mail address from any
additional text in the field. Then user interface.
application 111/211 performs step 403, comparing the sender's
e-mail address to addresses in correspondent data store
10 115(a) or 215, to determine if there is a match.

15 If the result of step 405 is yes, user interface
application 111/211 performs step 425 on the message, which
is to save the message to the message data store 109(a) or
209, noting the number of the record in 109(a)/209 in which
the message is saved, which record number will be used in
step 427. The message is also marked as "in," reflecting
that the message was incoming rather than outgoing. In step
427 the last four fields of the record identified in step 405
in the correspondent data store 115(a) or 215 (also shown in
20 FIG. 3) are updated to reflect information resulting from
saving the new message to message data store 109(a) or 209.
Process 400 is then complete.

25 However, if the result of step 405 is no, user interface
application 111/211 begins step 407. In step 407 user
interface application 111/211 again scans the message fields

to determine if there is information to guess the name of the sender. For example, the name of the sender is often included within <...> brackets in the sender e-mail address field. If the answer to step 407 is yes, this information is temporarily stored as default sender name. Otherwise, step 409 is applied to temporarily store a generic sender name (such as "unrecognized sender," or "?") as the default sender name for the message.

Step 411 then prompts the user whether he/she wants to store or delete the message. (In making this decision the user can optionally read the text of the message.) If the user response in step 413 is "delete," step 415 deletes the message. If the user's response in step 413 is "store", user interface application 111/211 proceeds to process step 417.

Step 417 displays the currently stored default sender name for the message in a text box which can be revised by the user. Step 417 also asks the user to perform step 419, in which the user either accepts the default sender name, or revises it and confirm the revision.

The user interface application 111/211 then performs step 421, which is to save the message to the message data store 107, noting the record number of the newly saved record, which will be used in step 423.

In step 423 a new record is created in the correspondent

data store 115(a) or 215 (see also FIG. 3). This record will be associated with all subsequent incoming or outgoing messages to or from this sender. This information for the six fields listed in the correspondent table in FIG. 3, will

5 be: (1) "correspondent name": the user-confirmed sender name for this message from step 419; (2) "e-mail address": the sender's e-mail address (previously identified for the message in step 401); and (3) "links to msgs. in msg database": the record number in which the instant message

10 was just stored in the message data store 109(a) or 209; (4) "# of messages in database": in this case "1" (since this is the first message); (5) "last message type (in or out)": "in" (since this was an incoming message); and (6) "date of last correspondence": the date/time of the instant message

15 will be inserted. 400 is then complete.

FIGS. 5 - 8 are user screens made possible by the invention, and in particular the automated maintenance of the table in FIG. 3, reflecting the information maintained in correspondent data stores 115 and 215.

20 FIG. 5 shows an example of the initial e-mail screen seen by a user of the preferred embodiment. The first table 500 shows a summary of all pending e-mail not yet responded to by the user. The two lines in 503 show two messages which have been recognized as potentially junk mail because the

25 sender's identifying information was not contained in the

correspondent table in **FIG. 5**. Option **505** allows the sender to automatically delete these two messages from unrecognized senders.

FIG. 6 shows the user screen seen when the user clicked on the first line in table **500**, line **501**. Note that the user sees not only the message from the sender indicated in **501**, but he also sees past incoming and outgoing correspondence, in reverse chronological order, with that sender.

FIG. 7 shows the screen the user sees when he clicks on line **507** in **FIG. 5**. The user can instantly open a pre-addressed e-mail screen to communicate with any user in column **701** by clicking on the user's name. The user can open an e-mail window pre-addressed to multiple users by clicking on boxes in the three columns in **703**, then clicking on the confirm button **711** below. Note also that the user can see the date of his last incoming or outgoing message with each correspondent by looking in column **705**. Further, the user can see whether that message was incoming or outgoing by looking in column **707**. And the user can also see how many previous incoming or outgoing messages are on file for each correspondent by looking in column **709**. Each of these capabilities are made possible by referencing the information in the table in **FIG. 3**, reflecting correspondent data stores **115** for the respective user, or **215**.

FIG. 8 shows a user screen which can be used to

eliminate junk mail. This screen is one of the options available by clicking on 509. Notice that this screen lets users change their e-mail address and select which of their correspondents will be able to send e-mail to the new address. Certain correspondents - in this case those using the same e-mail provider as the user - will need take no action, and future messages sent by such correspondents to the user will automatically be routed directly to the user. The remaining correspondents - those using a different e-mail provider from the user - will receive an e-mail notification that the user's e-mail address has changed, so that they can redirect subsequent messages to the user's new e-mail address.

Figure 9-A is a high-level system architecture diagram of the invention apparatus. As shown in figure 9-A, an Incoming Message is being communicated via a signal transmitted over a limited number of transport media (e.g. e-mail, voice, Fax, or any other way of communication). Depending on the transport media, a message could be delivered to one (or more) Incoming Message Server(s) (903). The function of the Incoming Message Server is to convert the media-dependent message into a common message object (Diagram 9-H) that is communicated internally in the system.

The Message Object represents the information contained in the message string, However in a more readable format. Using this format, it is easier to the system to handle logic

decisions in a fraction of the time required to re-scan the message every time searching for a field.

After a Message has been converted to a Message Object,
5 the incoming Message Server (903) sends the object to one of
one (or more) identical Queue Manager servers (907). The
function of the Queue Manager is to sort messages according
to a given priority algorithm, then send them one at a time
to the Mass Storage Server (909). If one Queue Manager server
10 becomes overloaded, some of the objects on this server will
migrate to another Queue Manager server according to a given
algorithm.

Mass Storage is where all data and system information is
15 stored, searched, and updated through Queue Manager servers
(907) and Application Servers (913)

An Application Server is responsible for providing
transformations upon Message Objects moving between User
20 Interface Servers (915) on one hand, and the Mass Storage
Server (909) and Outgoing Queue Manager servers (917) on the
other hand. Also, the Application Server communicates with a
State Server (913) to temporarily store current login
information about a specific user. The State Servers (913)
25 and Application Servers (911) together provide a way of
keeping track of user activity or state during a given
session. The State is stored for a limited amount of time
before being discarded.

5 The User Interface Servers provide a way for users (Customers) to handle input/output operations. Through communication with the Application Server (911), a user can get access to only his/her information on the Mass Storage Server (909).

10 After a user composes a message through User Interface Servers (915), the message is passed to the Application Server (911), which will, in turn, pass it in the form of a Message Object to the Outgoing Queue Manager (917). The Outgoing Queue Manager is responsible for maintaining this object sorted among other objects according to a priority determined by a given algorithm. Sending the object to the
15 Outgoing Message Server, which will, in turn, send an Outgoing Message (919) as a communicated signal transmitted over a limited number of transport media (based on user choice).

20 If one Outgoing Queue Manager server becomes overloaded, some of the objects on this server will migrate to another Outgoing Queue Manager server according to a given algorithm.

25 The Firewall (905) blocks connection from the outside world, preventing direct access to servers inside it. The firewall allows only the Incoming Message Server (903), the User Interface Server (915), or an Outgoing Message Servers (917) to communicate with the protected servers inside the

firewall, thus providing a high level of security for data stored on the Mass Storage (909).

Figure 9-B shows the internal structure of the Incoming Message Server (903). As shown in figure 9-B, the Incoming Message (901) is delivered to a Device-Specific Driver/Daemon (931) which handles transport media-dependent incoming messages according to their media (e-mail SMTP daemon, Fax Receiver, etc.).

After being converted to a stream, file, or other standard input forms, the Message is passed to a Local Delivery Agent (933), which receives a request from a Device-Specific Driver (931) to deliver a message to the local machine users. A local delivery agent converts the message from media-dependent to a stream format, and sends that to a Message Parser (935).

The Message parser 935 converts the message stream to a media-independent message object.

20

Through parsing, the message key fields are extracted from message headers and stored in message object properties (attributes) to be accessed by other system components. After the message object has been populated with data, it is then sent to an Object Trading Layer (937) which is responsible for delivering a given message object to the least loaded Queue Manager server (907) according to work load statistics provided by the Queue Managers (907)

Figure 9-C shows the internal structure of the Queue Manager Server (907). As shown in figure 9-C, the Object Trading/Migration Layer (941) communicates with an Object Trading layer (937) of the Incoming Message Server (903). Both layers work to deliver Message Objects with embedded message information. The Migration Layer delivers objects to the next unloaded Object Queue Manager server, in case the Object Queue Manager (943) is overloaded or failing.

10

The Object Queue Manager 943 holds Message Objects in a dynamic data structure sorted by priority for delivering the message. Whenever the Object Queue Manager becomes overloaded, it decides according to a given algorithm which objects should be migrated to the next available Object Queue Manager (907) and sends a request to the Object Migration layer (941) to carry on the object migration process.

When the Object Queue Manager (943) decides an object is next to be delivered, it passes the object to an Insertion Module (945), which interacts with the Mass Storage Server (909) to store the message. The Insertion Module (945) contains the decision logic for inserting the Message Object according to the type of mailbox to which the message was directed

The Insertion Module (945) does not know anything about mass storage structure, tables, or field names. Instead, it

sends a series of remote method invocations to the Mass Storage Interface (951), which in turn knows how to deal with the internal structure of the Mass Storage.

5 Figure 9D shows the internal structure of the Mass Storage Server (909). As shown in figure 9D, a Mass Storage Interface 951 provides high level methods that will be called by the Object Insertion Module (945) through RMI (Remote Method Invocation) to store Message Objects. The Mass
10 Storage Interface 951 is the responsible for the actual communication with the Mass Storage Server, also referred to as the Database (953). The Mass Storage (953) is the actual location for storing and manipulating users' Messages, Correspondents, and Topic information. See figure 9-F for
15 details on the entity relationship diagram of the database.

Figure 9E shows the internal structure of the Outgoing Queue Manager/Message Server (917).

20 As shown in figure 9E, an Object Trading/Migration Layer (961) communicates with the Object Trading Layer of the Application Server (911). Both layers work to deliver Message Objects with embedded outgoing message information.

25 The Migration Layer communicates with the Object Queue Manager (963) to deliver objects to the next unloaded Queue Manager. The Object Trading/Migration Layer (961) passes the message to an Outgoing queue Manager (963) which holds

Message Objects in a dynamic data structure sorted by
priority for sending the message. Whenever the Object Queue
Manager (963) becomes overloaded, it decides which objects
should be migrated to the next available Queue Manager (917)
5 according to a given algorithm, and sends a request to the
Object Migration Layer (961) to carry out the object
migration process. The Object Queue Manager (963) passes
Outgoing Messages (919) to a Message Sending Module (967)
which reconstructs a media-dependent message from the generic
10 Message Object, and sends the resulting Media-dependent
Message through Device-Specific Drivers (967).

Device-Specific Drivers (967) transports media-dependent
Outgoing Messages according to their media (e-mail SMTP
15 daemon, Fax Sender, etc.).

Figure 9-F is a high level entity relationship diagram
for Mass Storage 953. The diagram represents the relation
between entities on a conceptual level. Each block in the
20 diagram represents a structured "data table" (also called a
"message store" or "database"). These data tables are
comprised of records, each containing "fields" of
information.. (Records are similar to rows in a spreadsheet,
where as fields are similar to the columns in a spreadsheet,
25 with the column headers in spreadsheets being similar to the
record identification name for the information contained in
the column.)

Figure 9-G is lower level entity-relationship diagram. The blocks shown in 9G represent the same data tables as those in Figure 9-F, with the only difference being that in 5 9G each block contains additional description about the information stored within the data table represented by that block.

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In both 9F and 9G, lines 999 connecting pairs of data 10 tables indicate that those two tables are "related," which means that the records in one data table may be linked to records in the other. The connecting points of these lines sometimes fork into three prongs, which indicates that multiple records from a table so marked may be linked to a 15 single record in the related table - a "many-to-one" relationship. the relationship is also indicated by the digits "m" (many) or "1" (one) next to the point where each relationship line intersects with a block representing a table.

20

The block or data table numbers in 9F and 9G are identical, except that the data tables in 9G are labeled with a "'" symbol (e.g., data table 985' in Figure 9F is labeled 985' (with an apostrophe) in 9G.

25

As shown in figure 9-G, User table (985) maintains information about each user of the invention. User ID is a unique identifier for that user. Other information in the

User table 985 includes but is not limited to, User first name, user last name, and user password for system.logins.

5 A User will have at least have one E-mail Box, (i.e. an e-mail address which belongs uniquely to such User). In this E-mail Box the user receives incoming messages addressed to his E-mail Box, and from this E-mail Box the User sends outgoing messages. Note that an E-mail Box is like one's personal postal mailing address. Just like in the physical
10 world a person can have more than one mailing address (e.g. home and business), a User of the Invention can have more than one E-Mail Box or personal e-mail address. In fact the Invention makes it easier to manage multiple E-Mail Boxes, as is further discussed herein. Note, therefore, that there is
15 a one-to-many relationship between the User data table and the E-Mail Box data table. The relation between Users and their E-Mail Boxes is maintained in the E-Mail Box data table 987.

20 The E-Mail Box data table 987 also contains fields for storing other information relating to each of the Users' E-Mail Boxes, such as an arbitrary title the users may name their E-Mail.Box and also an identifier for E-Mail Box type.

Types of E-Mail Boxes which the invention uses included
25 Trusted (meaning the address is used only for correspondence with correspondents E-Mail Box 987. The minimum information which about each correspondent which is maintained in the User-Correspondent data table is the correspondent's e-mail

address. Other information about correspondents in the User-Correspondent data table may include first and last name, description, comments, phone, address, etc.

5 Note that Correspondent data table 989 embodies several key innovations in the Invention. (1) Whereas in the prior art, each e-mail address on an e-mail address list must be consciously entered by the user, in the Invention the Correspondent data table becomes an e-mail address list, and
10 the system automatically creates posts an entry to the Correspondent data table for any message sent to or accepted from a correspondent not already contained in the Correspondent data table (see more about this process in Figures 10A, 10B, and 10C below). This feature greatly
15 simplifies the task of keeping track of e-mail addresses. (2) Correspondent data table 989 can maintain additional information about correspondents, which can be displayed in helpful ways. For example, while prior art messages often come from a sender whose identity is not readily
20 recognizable, a User of the Invention can identify a name or descriptive term for each correspondent, so that upon receiving a message from something like as jxam5@domain.com, the system will inform the User that the message is from RealName@domain.com. (3) The Correspondent data table gives
25 the Invention a completely new and powerful way to identify and deal with junk e-mail. Where as all junk-mail filtering systems to date are "negative filters" (i.e., they search for information within a message to be used to identify the

message as bad), our Invention provides a powerful "positive" filter i.e., we can identify all incoming messages received from a correspondent on our Correspondent data table, and automatically mark all other incoming messages as suspect.

5

All messages, whether incoming or outgoing, are stored in Message data table 993, which is similar to Message Data Stores 107 and 209. For each incoming or outgoing message which User has sent or received to/from any Correspondent from a given User E-Mail Box, Message data table 993 contains all the message information contained in the original Internet-standard e-mail message (defined by the SMTP message protocol described in the "Background of the Invention" above); however within a Message data table record all the "header" the information (as defined by SMTP) is stored in a single field of the record, and also all header information has been parsed and stored separately. All header information except the sender and receiver information is stored in specific fields within the Message data table record; the sender/receiver information, however, is stored in the Message-Correspondent Relationship data table, which is described below.

The Message-Correspondent Relationship data table 995 is the repository for links between messages stored in the Message data table 993 and correspondents stored in the Correspondent data table 989. Each record in the Message-Correspondent Relationship data table 995 will contain

pointer information to a single message in Message data table 993 and a single correspondent in Correspondent data table 989.

5 Note that the Message-Correspondent Relationship data table 995 is a key innovation in the Invention. Whereas in prior art e-mail systems at least one instance of a message must be stored on a computer somewhere for every party to a message (i.e. the sender and each address), in the Invention
10 the message is stored only once, without regard to the number of parties to the message. The Invention accomplishes this result by replacing the prior art's multiple instances of the same message, with a single copy of the message, and multiple instances of only short pointer records, which are stored in
15 the Message-Correspondent Relationship data table 995.

Another key innovation of the Invention which is embodied in the Message - Correspondent Relationship data table 995 is that the Invention can automatically link all
20 messages to and from a given correspondent. This facilitates unique reports such as Figures 6, as well as columns 705, 707, and 709 in Figure 7.

Topic data table 991 represents topics which users can
25 create to categorize their messages, so that it is easier to retrieve messages when they are needed in the future. This table contains a list of all topics which a User has created for incoming and outgoing messages pertaining to to Email Box

987.

Message-Topic Relationship data table 997 is a repository for links between messages stored in Message data
5 table 993 and topics stored in the Topic data table 991. Each record in the Message-Topic Relationship data table 997 will contain pointer information to a single message in Message data table 993 and a single topic in Topic data table 991.

10

Note that the Message-Topic Relationship data table 997 is another key innovation in the Invention. Whereas in prior art e-mail systems at least one instance of a message must be stored on a computer somewhere for every folder in the prior
15 art stores a message, in the Invention the message is stored only once, without regard to the number of topics (analogous to folders) to the message is related. The Invention accomplishes this result by replacing the prior art's multiple instances of the same message in multiple "folders" or files, with a single copy of the message and multiple
20 instances of short pointer records stored in Message-Topic Relationship data table 997.

Also note that the database structure of the Invention,
25 including the data tables described in Figures 9F and 9G make it possible to solve various other problems with the prior art, including all of the 19 problems listed at the end of the "Background of the Invention" section above.

Figure 9-H is an object relation diagram which describes the structure of the Message Object. The Message Object represents the information contained in the message string, however in a more readable format. Using this format, it is easier for the system to handle logic decisions in a fraction of the time required to re-scan the message every time searching for a field.

As shown in figure 9-H, the Message Object (1101) is composed of a set of properties, and two vectors (dynamic arrays). The first vector is the recipient vector (1103) which contains a number of recipient objects (1105). The second vector is the attachment vector (1107) which contains a number of attachments object (1109).

15

The Properties of Message Object (1101) includes.

Charset	Character set used to compose the
MessageHeader	Contain complete header of the message
SubType	Content Subtype
Type	Content Type
Date	Date Message was sent
FromFirstName	Senders First Name
FromLastName	Senders Last Name
FromAddress	Senders e-mail address
MessageID	Message Universal unique ID
MessageBody	Contain body of message
Priority	Message priority
ReplyToName	Reply to name
ReplyToAddress	Reply to E-mail address
Subject	Message Subject
MimeVersion	Contain information about MIME format

The properties of Recipient Object (1105) includes.

Address	E-mail address
First Name	First Name of
Last Name	Last Name of
Type	Type of the

The properties of Attachment Object (1109) includes.

AttachmentBody	Encoded attachment
SubType	content subtype
Type	content type
Description	Description of the attachment, fetched from
Encoding	Encoding type (e.g. base64 x-uuencode)
FileName	File Name of attachment
Size	Size of encoded attachment

Figures 10-A and 10-B explain how the business logic applied to an incoming message. Step 1001 receives and parses different fields in the message string are converted to properties of a Message Object. The Message Object represents the information contained in the message string, however in a more readable format. Using this format, it is easier for the system to handle logic decisions in a fraction of the time required to re-scan the message every time searching for a field.

Step 1003 parses the message string to convert the message string to a Message Object. Having the message object populated with key fields, step 1007 searches the database 971 and 985 to determine if the user e-mail address exists. If that address exists, then step 1009 further searches to retrieve user preferences that belong to that e-mail address. Based on the e-mail address type determined in step 1011, one of two directions will be chosen. Either the e-mail address could be an un-trusted e-mail address (i.e.

used for web surfing or in correspondence with un-trusted correspondents), or the e-mail is a trusted e-mail address (i.e. used in correspondence with trusted correspondents).

5 In case of an un-trusted e-mail address, the database is searched in step 1013 for a matching correspondent address in the correspondent data store (989 of figure 9-G) if the correspondent address exists, then the message is saved in step 1015 into the message data store 993 of figure 9-G, the
10 relation between the user, correspondent and the message is stored by step 1017 in the Message - Correspondent data store 995 of figure 9-G.

 However if the correspondent address does not exist in
15 the correspondent data store, then step 1019 prompts the user to either store or delete the message. If the user response was to delete the message, then step 1031 deletes the message from the message data store.

20 If the user response is to store the message, step 1023 prompts the user to either accept or revise the user information before being stored in the correspondent data store. Step 1029 stores the message in the message data store and the relation between the user, correspondent and
25 the message is stored by step 1029 in the Message - Correspondent data store.

Trusted e-mail is processed as shown in Figure 10-B.

First, step 1051 searches the database is searched for a matching sender address in the correspondent data store. If the address exists, then step 1053 saves the message in the message data store, the relation between the correspondent, the user and the message is stored in step 1055 in the Message - Correspondent data store.

However if the sender address does not exist in the correspondent data store then based on the user preferences information as determined in step 1057 (retrieved from the database in step 1009) one of the following options may be selected by the user in Step 1059:.

1- If the user chooses in step 1061 to flag messages coming from correspondents not in correspondent table as unrecognized correspondents, this will be highlighted to the user and choice of deleting all flagged messages will be offered to him/her. Then, step 1063 prompts the user to either store or delete the message. If the user response determined in step 1065 was to delete the message, then the message is deleted from the message data store. Otherwise the user response is to store the message, the user is requested by Step 1067 to either accept or revise sender information before being stored in the correspondent data store. The message is stored in message data store and the relation between the user, the correspondent and the message is stored by step 1071 in the Message - Correspondent data store.

2- The user chooses by step 1077 to send the message back to the correspondent with a message stating that user does not exist on the server (bounce the message back).

Figure 10C explains the business logic applied to an outgoing message. When user sends a message to the system as shown in figure 10C, the message is parsed in step 1083 and a Message Object is created. The Message Object represents the information contained in the message string, however in a more readable format. Using this format, it is easier to the system to handle logic decisions in a fraction of the time required to re-scan the message every time searching for a field.

25 If the recipient address was not found in the
correspondent data store, then the user is requested by step
1093 to either accept or revise recipient information before
being stored by step 1095 in the correspondent data store.

The message is stored by step 1099 in message data store and the relation between the user, correspondent and the message is stored by step 1097 in the Message - Correspondent data store.

5

Figures 11 A to D show the format used for exchanging information between the user and the apparatus over Internet 101/117. As Shown in Figure 11A, a request for retrieving a message (1201) includes a customer id, customer e-mail address id, contact e-mail address and message id. Every two fields are separated by a separation indicator (-).

As shown in Figure 11B, a block (1203) shows a correspondent information request. The request includes a customer id, customer e-mail address id and correspondent e-mail address. Every two fields are separated by a separation indicator (-)

As shown in Figure 11C, block (1205) shows a correspondent message history request. The request includes a customer id, customer e-mail address id and contact e-mail address. Also 2 counter fields are presented, count 1 is used to indicate the number of messages needed to be displayed in detailed format, count 2 is used to indicate the number of messages needed to be displayed in summery format..Every two fields are separated by a separation indicator (-).

As shown in Figure 11D, block (1207) shows a topic content request. The request includes a customer id, customer

e-mail address id and topic id . Also 2 counter fields are presented, count 1 is used to indicate the number of messages needs to be displayed in detailed format, count 2 is used to indicate the number of messages needed to be displayed in
5 summery format. Every two fields are separated by a separation indicator (-).

CONCLUSION

The invention operates by taking a novel approach to e-
10 mail from the approach in use today. Current e-mail systems, including the user interfaces they provide, take a message-centric approach to e-mail - e-mail is sorted, stored, and shown in an exclusively message-centered way, with no attention to helping the user keep track of correspondent-
15 centered information. The invention lets the user add and maintain correspondent-centered information to the e-mail system, and take advantage of the various user-interface and privacy benefits that this approach offers.

Article 34 Amendment

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for receiving e-mail, said e-mail including a header and a message body, comprising the steps of:

separating said header from said message body;

storing said message body in a message body field;

separating information contained in said header into a plurality of header information fields;

storing said header information fields;

linking at least one of said plurality of header information fields with at least a second of said plurality of header information fields or message body field; and

creating a plurality of relationship fields for storing information sufficient to identify said link between said at least one header information field and said at least second header information field or message body field.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said at least one header information field, said at least second header information field, and said relationship field are stored as tables.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of linking the at least one header information field with at least a second and a third of said plurality of header information fields.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein at least one of the header information fields is linked to more than one of said plurality of relationship fields.

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5. The method of claim 2, wherein at least one of said tables is a correspondent table, said correspondent table including header information for identifying the Correspondent.

6. The method of claim 2, wherein said table includes fields for identifying the message body.

7. The method of Claim 1, wherein at least one of said relationship fields includes information for identifying the relationship between the message body and the correspondent.

8. The method of Claim 1, wherein said header includes sender e-mail address information and further comprising the steps of receiving at least a second e-mail having a second header and second message body, and separating said second header from said second message body; separating the information contained in said second header into a plurality of second header information fields; separating sender e-mail address information from said plurality of second header information fields; comparing the sender e-mail address information to information stored in said plurality of header information fields; and if the e-mail address information is identical to e-mail address information stored in said plurality of header information fields, storing the message body in a message field in said plurality of fields.

9. The method of Claim 8, further comprising the steps of updating a count of the number of messages received and saving the count as a field.

10. The method of Claim 8, further comprising the steps of storing the date of said second e-mail as a date of last correspondence from said e-mail address.

linking said user information field to at least one of said message body field or at least one of said plurality of header information fields; and

creating at least one relationship field for storing information sufficient to identify the link between said user information field and said message body field or said at least one plurality of said header information fields.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein said at least one header information field, relationship field, message body field and user information field are stored as tables, and said user table storing user information fields is a topic table, said fields stored in said topic table include information for identifying the topic of the message body.

16. The method of claim 14, wherein at least one of said relationship fields contains information for identifying the relationship between the message body and the topic of the message represented thereby.

17. An apparatus for receiving e-mail comprising:

an incoming message server for converting e-mail messages into a common message object by separating message key fields from the message header and storing said key message fields in message object properties;

an incoming queue manager for receiving the common message objects and prioritizing the incoming common message objects for transmission;

a mass storage, said mass storage receiving said prioritized incoming common message objects and storing said common message objects as fields containing header information and message body;

an outgoing queue manager for transmitting the common message objects stored in said mass storage as an e-mail message to an indicated user.

18. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein said mass storage stores said common message objects as a plurality of fields, at least one of said plurality of

fields being linked with at least a second of said plurality of fields within the mass storage; and a plurality of relationship fields stored in said mass storage containing information regarding the links between at least one of a plurality of fields with at least a second of plurality of fields.

19. The apparatus of claim 18, wherein at least one of said fields is linked with at least a second and a third of said fields.

20. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein said mass storage includes tables, said first and second plurality of fields and relationship fields being organized as tables.

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ABSTRACT

Techniques to make e-mail correspondent-centric rather than message-centric, and reduce junk e-mail. Tabulates, maintains, and updates useful information about the user's chosen correspondents, and the history and status of each correspondence series. Filters incoming messages from an unrecognized sender, asking user whether to add sender to correspondent list, and if so prompts user for needed information. Eliminates the need to search for e-mail addresses. Facilitates viewing sequential messages to and from a correspondent. Provides an effective tool to eliminate junk-mail by making it simpler and more practical to screen messages or change one's e-mail address. When user changes his e-mail address, automates notification of user's chosen correspondents, and in some cases can automatically update such correspondents' e-mail address lists. Eliminates need to manually create and maintain mailboxes or folders. Allows automated organization of e-mail by correspondent. Is easier to learn and use than previous forms of e-mail.

FIG. 1

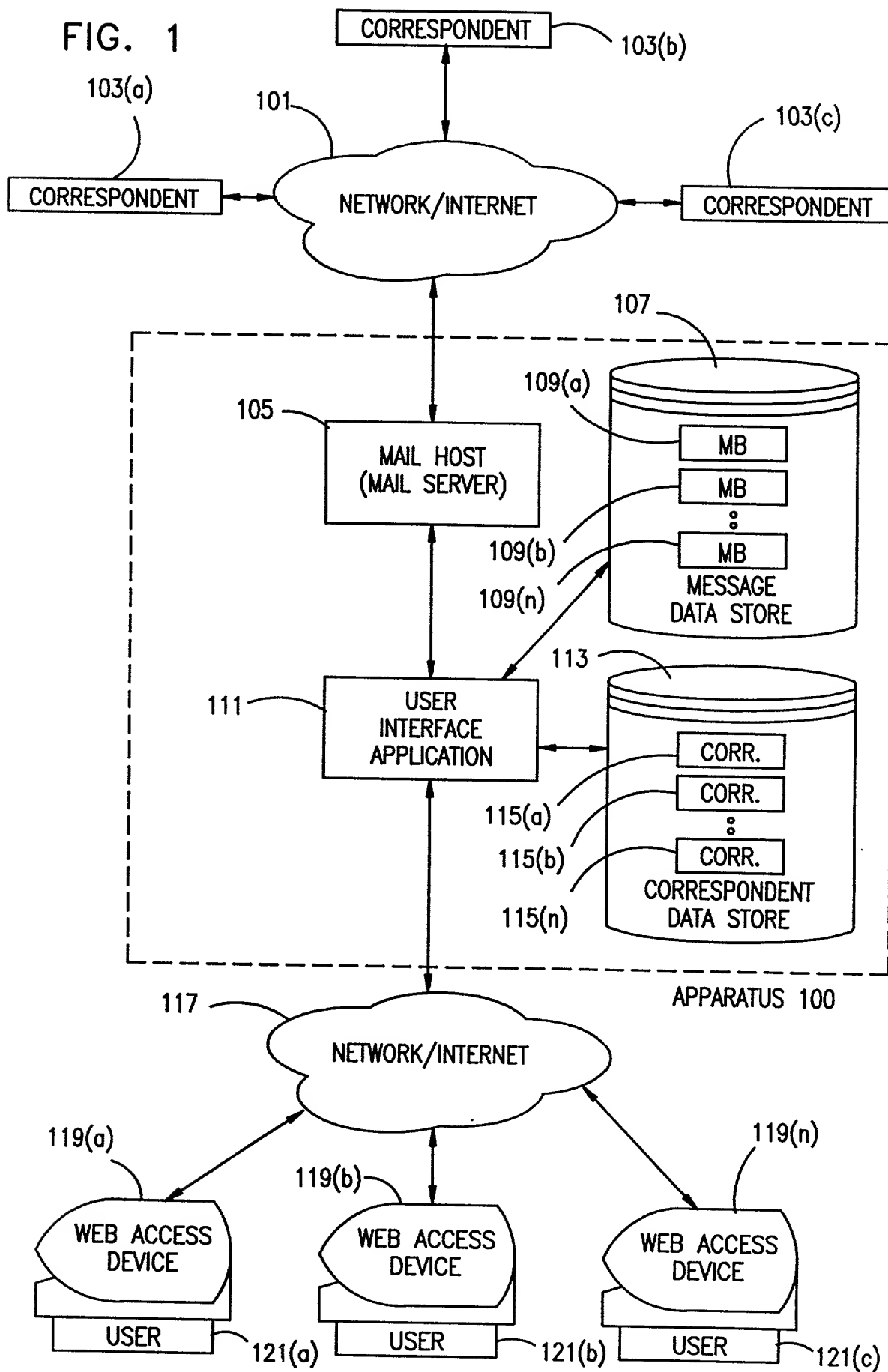


FIG. 2

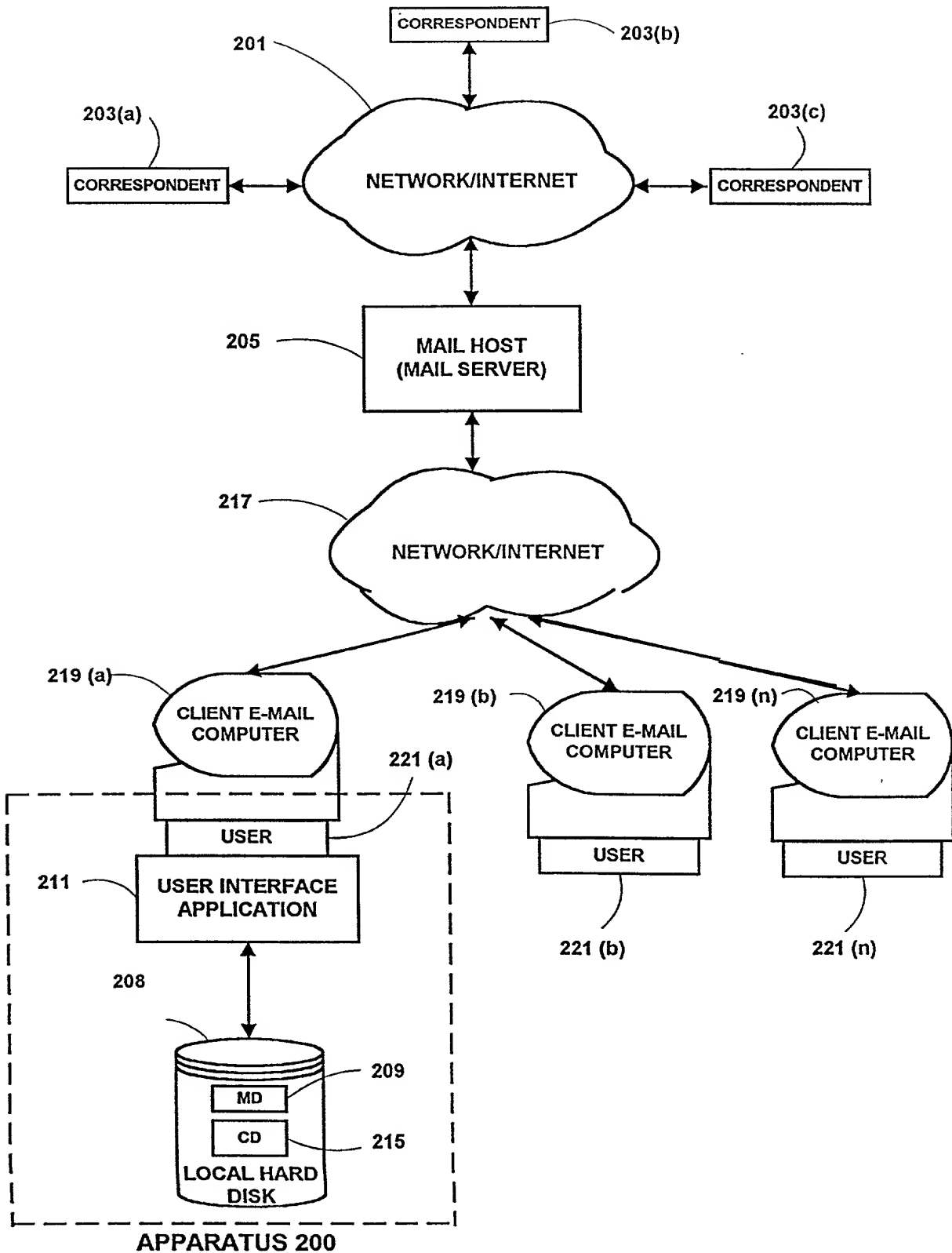
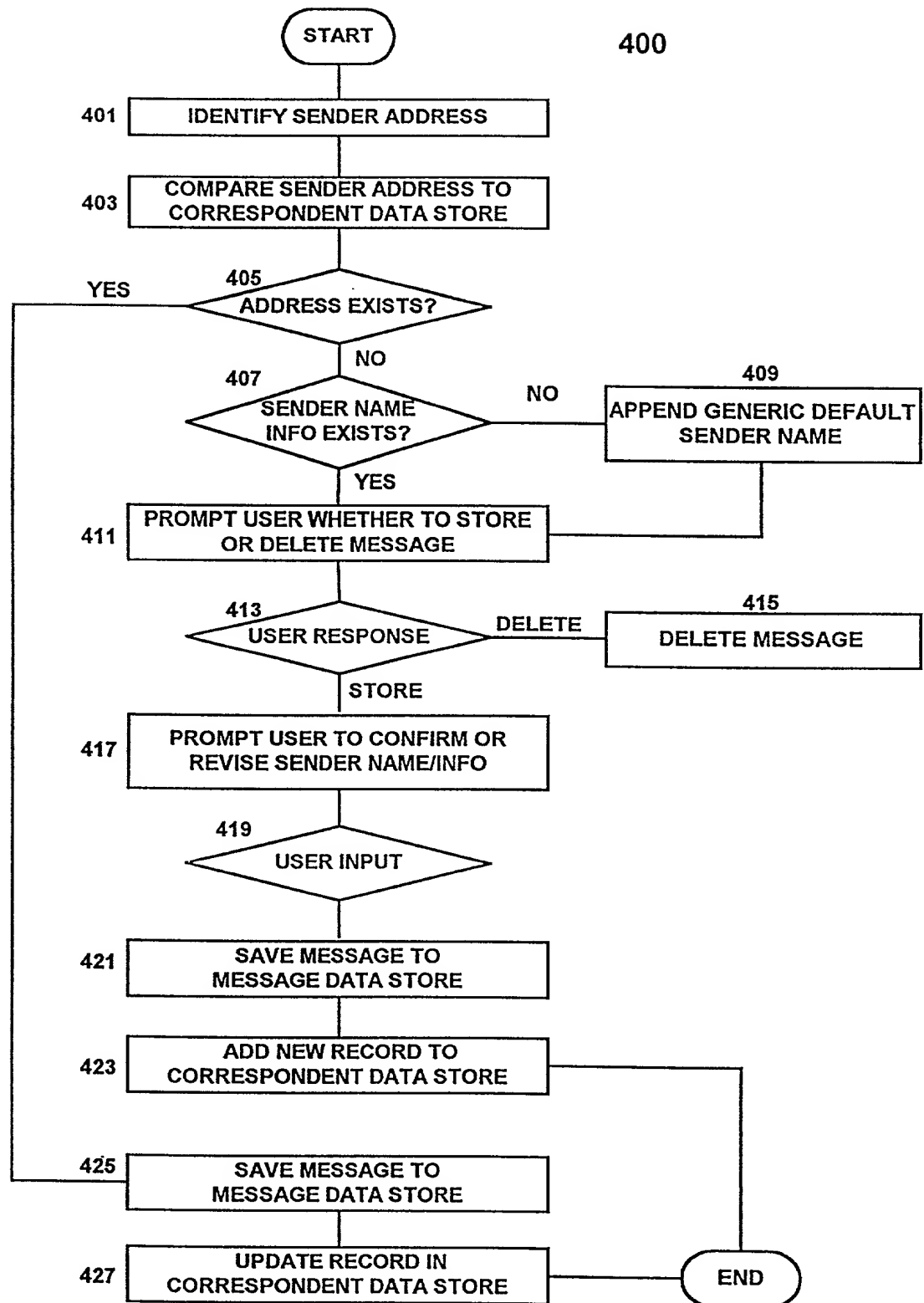


FIG. 3
CORRESPONDENT TABLE (CORRESPONDENT DATA STORE)

115 (n) or 215

CORRESPONDENT NAME	E-MAIL ADDRESS	LINKS TO MSGS. IN MSG. DATABASE	# OF MESSAGES IN DATABASE	LAST MESSAGE TYPE (IN OR OUT)	DATE OF LAST CORRESPONDENCE
CORRESPONDENT 1	ADDRESS FOR CORR. 1	MSG. ID'S FOR CORR. 1	# OF MSG.'S TO & FROM CORR. 1	LAST MSG. STATUS, CORR. 1	DATE FOR CORR. 1
CORRESPONDENT 2	ADDRESS FOR CORR. 2	MSG. ID'S FOR CORR. 2	# OF MSG.'S TO & FROM CORR. 2	LAST MSG. STATUS, CORR. 2	DATE FOR CORR. 2
...
CORRESPONDENT n	ADDRESS FOR CORR. n	MSG. ID'S FOR CORR. n	# OF MSG.'S TO & FROM CORR. n	LAST MSG. STATUS, CORR. n	DATE FOR CORR. n

FIG. 4
INCOMING MESSAGE PROCESSING



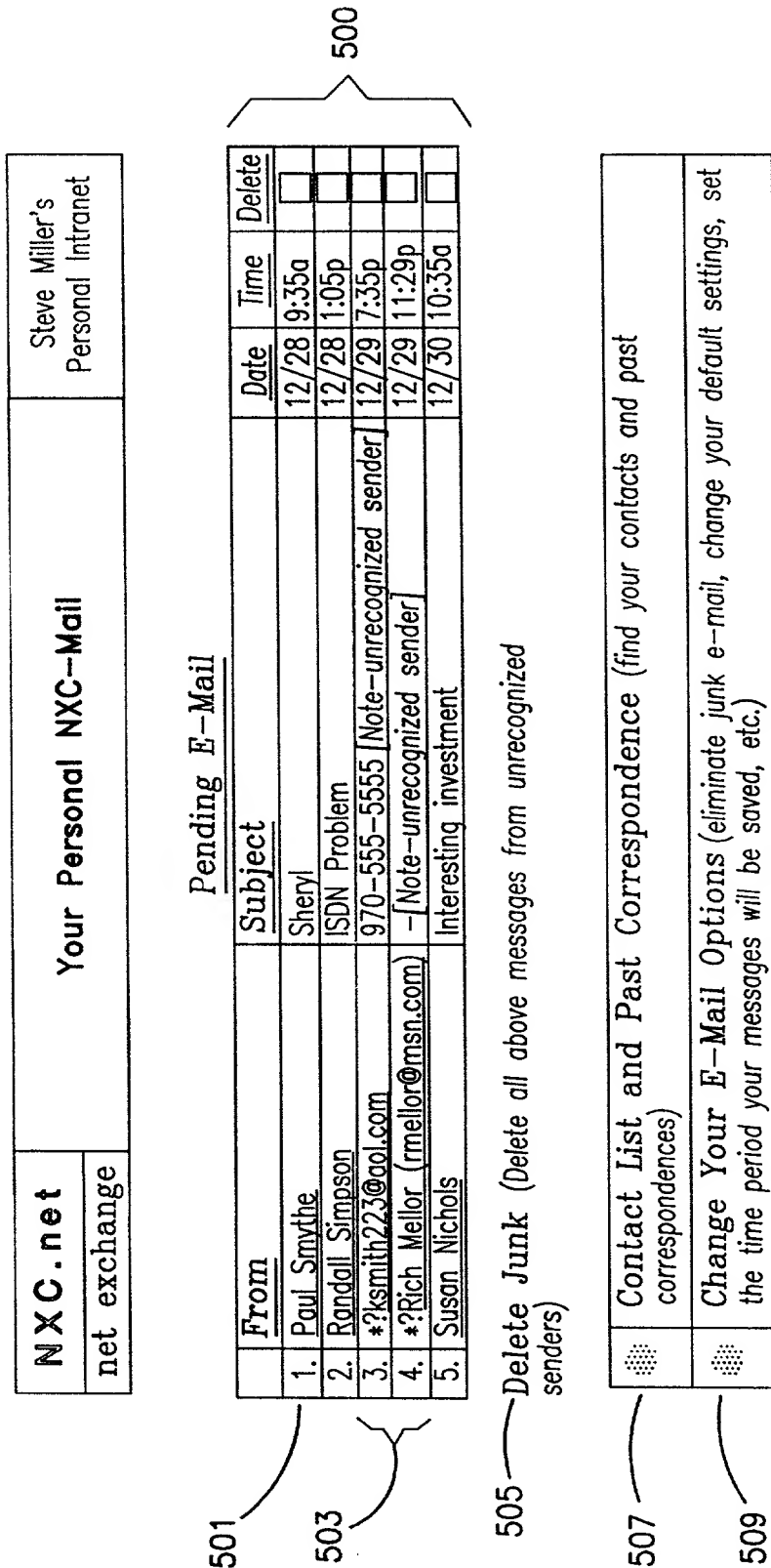


FIG. 5

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FIG. 6(a)

NXC.net	Mail - Paul Smythe	Steve Miller's Personal Intranet
net exchange		

To:	Steve Miller	4/7/97;9:35a.m.
CC's:	Melissa Smith, Jerry Sternfield	Later Save Delete
Subject:	Stock Recommendation (3)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

Steve - Thanks for the advice about that investment. It gained four points since you recommended it. Please let me know any other recommendations you have.

When can you and Jeanne meet us for dinner? - Paul

To:	Paul Smythe
CC's:	Melissa Smith, Jerry Sternfield
Subject:	Stock Recommendation (4)
Response:	Dear Paul:

Send

Past Correspondence with Paul Smythe

To:	You; Jeremy Johnson	Tuesday
CC's:	Melissa Smith, Jerry Sternfield	4/6/97-8:01a.
Subject:	Stock Recommendation (2)	Delete <input type="checkbox"/>

Check out XYZ stock. I've been following the industry, and I think there's some potential. I've bought several thousand shares for my own portfolio. - Jim

To:	Paul Smythe	Tuesday
CC's:	Melissa Smith, Jerry Sternfield	4/5/97-8:45p.
Subject:	Stock Recommendation	Delete <input type="checkbox"/>

Do you have any ideas about stock investments?

My wife just got some money to invest. I know you're an expert in technology stocks. Please let me know.

BTW, How's your son doing in school

Paul

Earlier Correspondence

Sender	Subject	Date	Time	Delete
Paul Smythe	Hi!(2)	12/19	10:45	<input type="checkbox"/>

FIG. 6(b)

<u>You</u>	Hi!	12/15	12:05p	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>You</u>	I Moved	12/13	10:05p	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Paul Smythe</u>	(no subject)	12/10	11:01p	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>You</u>	Vacation	12/08	1:25p	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Back to Your Personal E-Mail](#) or [Welcome Page](#)

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NXC.net	Contacts and Correspondence	Steve Miller's Personal Intranet
net exchange		

Your Contact List - Click to Read/Send

701

703

Search For:

Search

Last, First	Nickname	E-mail Address	Last Msg.	In/ out	Past Msgs.	Send to:	cc to:	bcc to:	Delete
Austin, Allison	Ally	Allison@nyc.ny.nxc.com	12/26	In	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grange, Elizabeth	Beth	Beth@nyc.ny.nxc.com	11/27	In	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Johnson, Dr. Kim	Kim	Kim@slc.ut.nxc.com	12/28	Out	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Johnson, William S.	Bill	BJohnson@nyc.ny.nxc.com	12/18	In	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mitchell, Ramona	Ramona	RamonaM@ix.netcom.com	12/29	Out	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nichols, Susan	Sue	snichols195@aol.com	12/28	Out	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Samuels, Jacqueline	Jackie	isamuels@harvard.edu	12/28	In	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Smith, John R.	Jack	Smitty.ny.nyc.nxc.com	12/15	Out	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Smythe, Paul	Paul	Paul@ny.nyc.nxc.com	12/29	Out	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Williams, Ellen	Ellie	EllenW@panix.com	12/05	In	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Edit Contact Information](#), [Add New Contacts](#), or [Change Your E-mail](#)

[Options](#)

[Confirm](#) [Erase Choices](#)

705 707 709 711

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FIG. 7

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NXC.net	Eliminate Junk-Mail	Steve Miller's Personal Intranet
net exchange		

This page lets you completely eliminate junk mail, by changing your e-mail address so that those who don't know your new address can no longer send you e-mail. However, since we keep track of all your e-mail contacts, we let you conveniently choose which contacts will have your new e-mail address.

For your continuing contacts who use NXC-mail provider, this change will be transparent – we make the adjustment to our database, and your contact needs take no action, and merely sends you e-mail as before.

For your contacts who don't use NXC-mail, we will send them a polite e-mail message from you (which you can review and edit), notifying them of your e-mail address change so they can update their e-mail software.

Instructions: After you press the "submit" button below, only the e-mail contacts checked below will have your new e-mail address. Click on a checkbox to uncheck any names whom you don't want to have your new NXC-mail address. To decide whether to uncheck a contact, you can click on the contact name to review your correspondence history with that contact. After you complete your choices, click on the "submit" button below.

<u>Last Name</u>	<u>1st Name</u>	<u>E-mail Address</u>	<u>Last Msg.</u>	<u>In/Out</u>	<u>NXC Mail?</u>	<u>Inform ?</u>
Austin	Allison	Allison.nyc.ny	12/26	In	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dougherty	Jim	jim4092@aol.com	12/23	Out	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Grange	Beth	Beth.nyc.ny	11/27	In	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hardy	Dave	DH.nyc.ny	11/3	In	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Johnson	Kim	Kim.slc.ut	12/28	Out	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Johnson	William S.	BJohnson.nyc.ny	12/18	In	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mitchell	Ramona	RamonaM@ix.netcom.com	12/29	Out	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nichols	Sue	snichols195@aol.com	12/28	Out	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Samuels	Jackie	jsamuels@harvard.edu	12/28	In	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Smith	John R.	Smitty.ny.nyc	12/15	Out	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Smythe	Paul	Paul.ny.nyc	12/29	Out	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stempler	Randall	randall@stempler.com	12/27	In	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Williams	Ellen	EllenW@panix.com	12/05	In	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Submit Erase Choices

[Back to Change Your Personal NXC-Mail Options, or Summary](#)

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FIG. 8

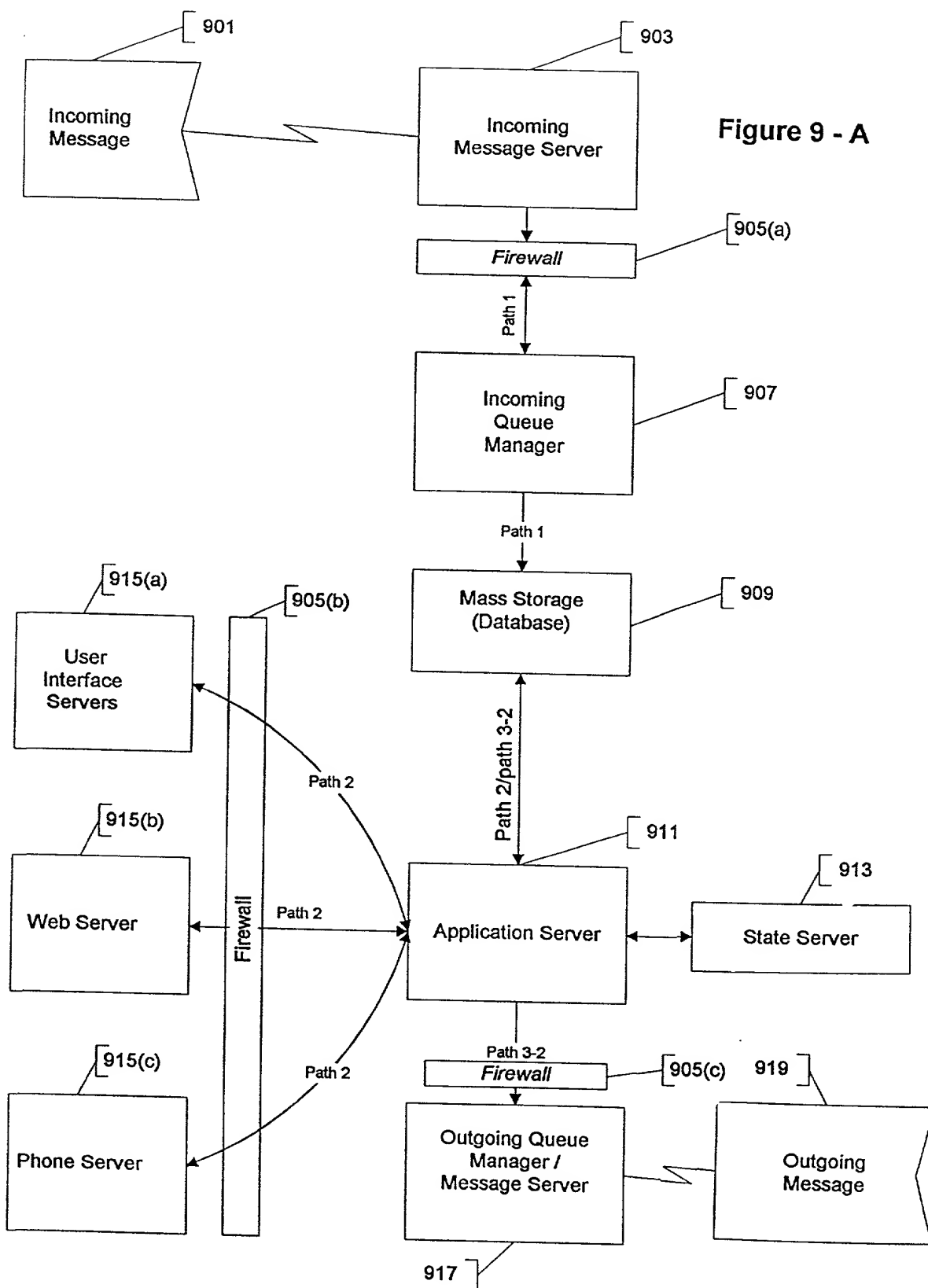


Figure 9 - B

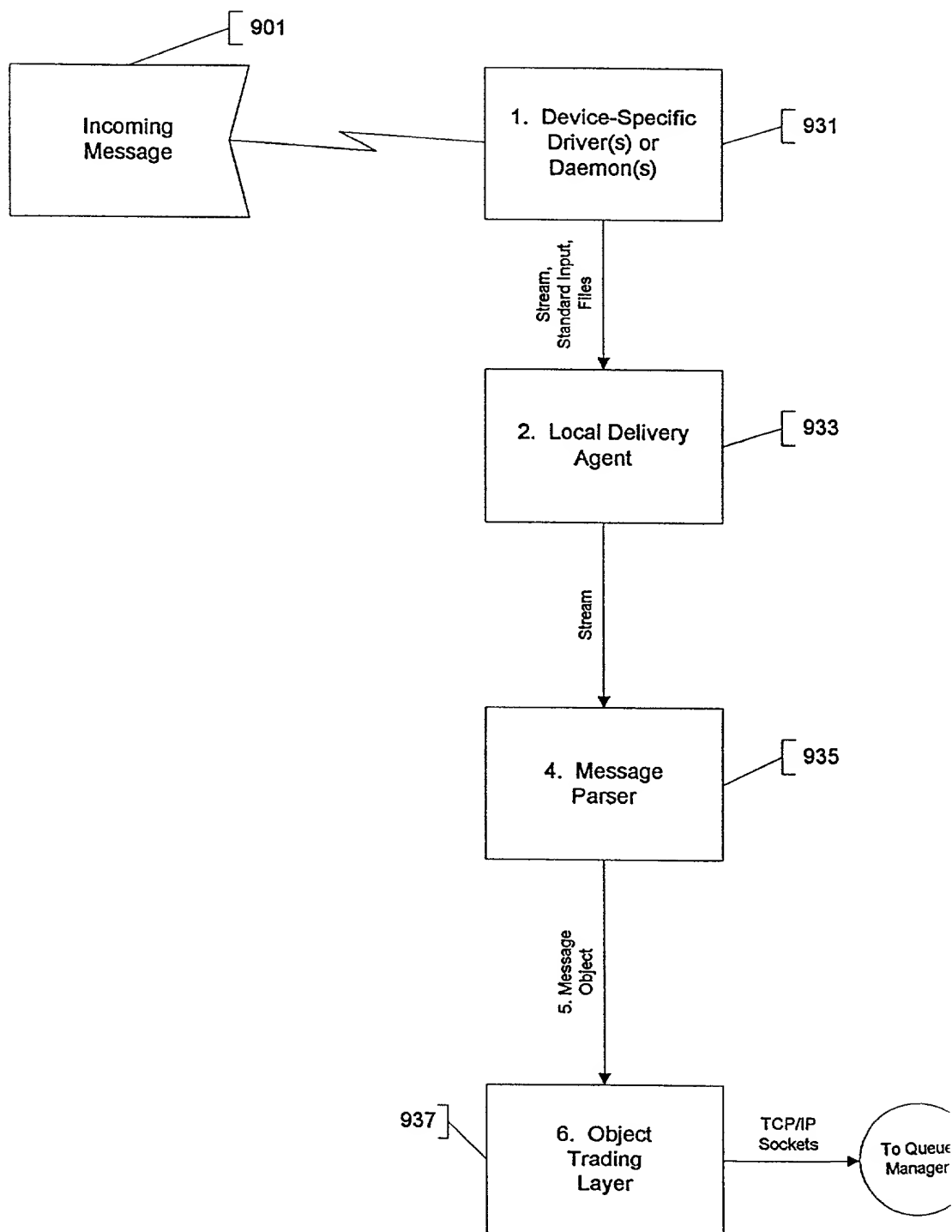
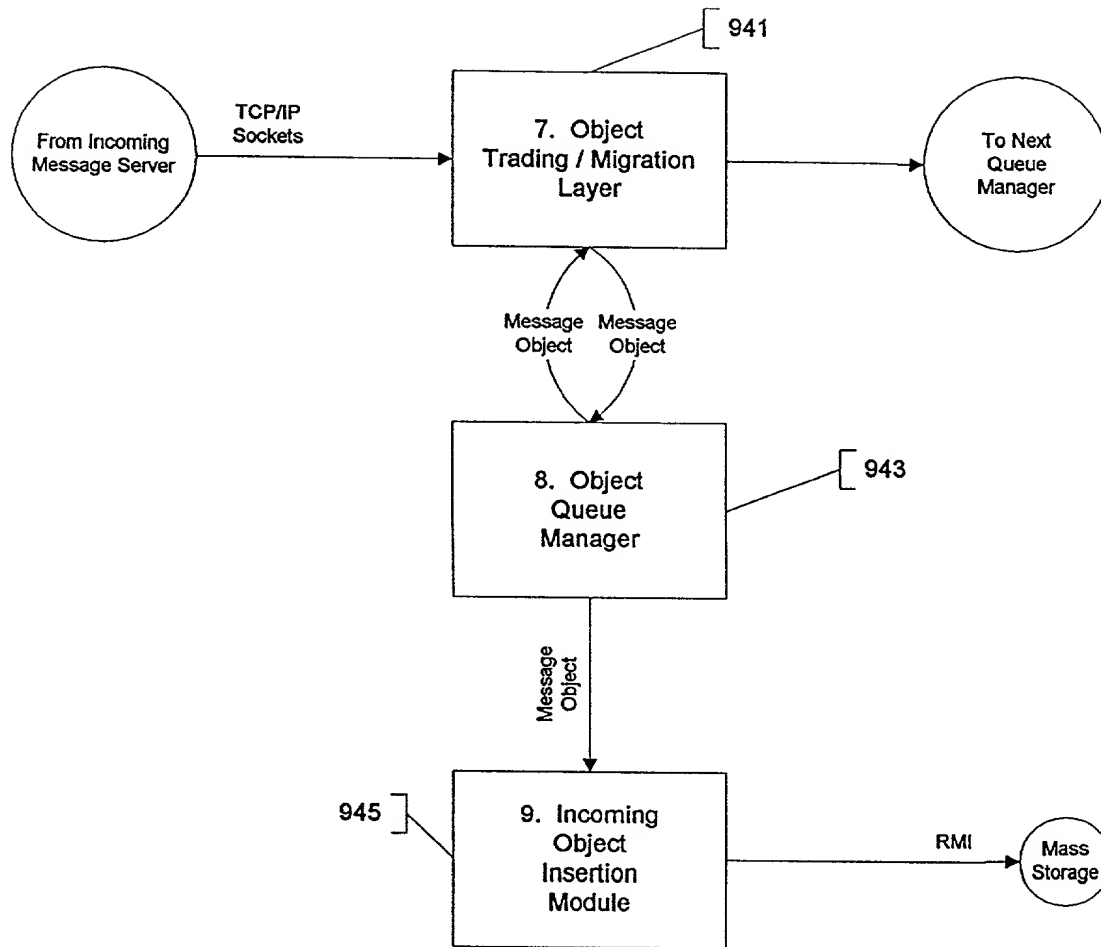


Figure 9 - C



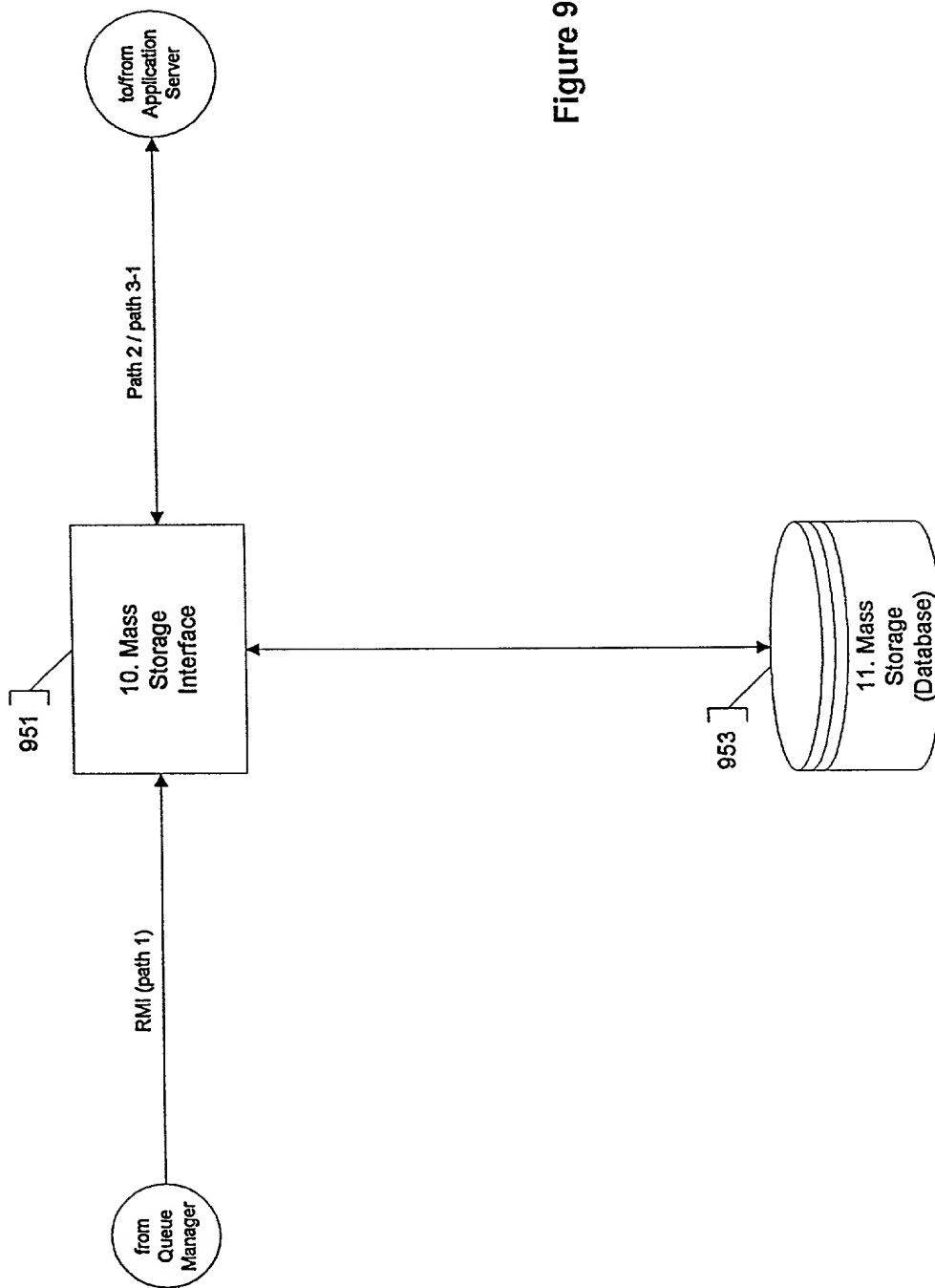
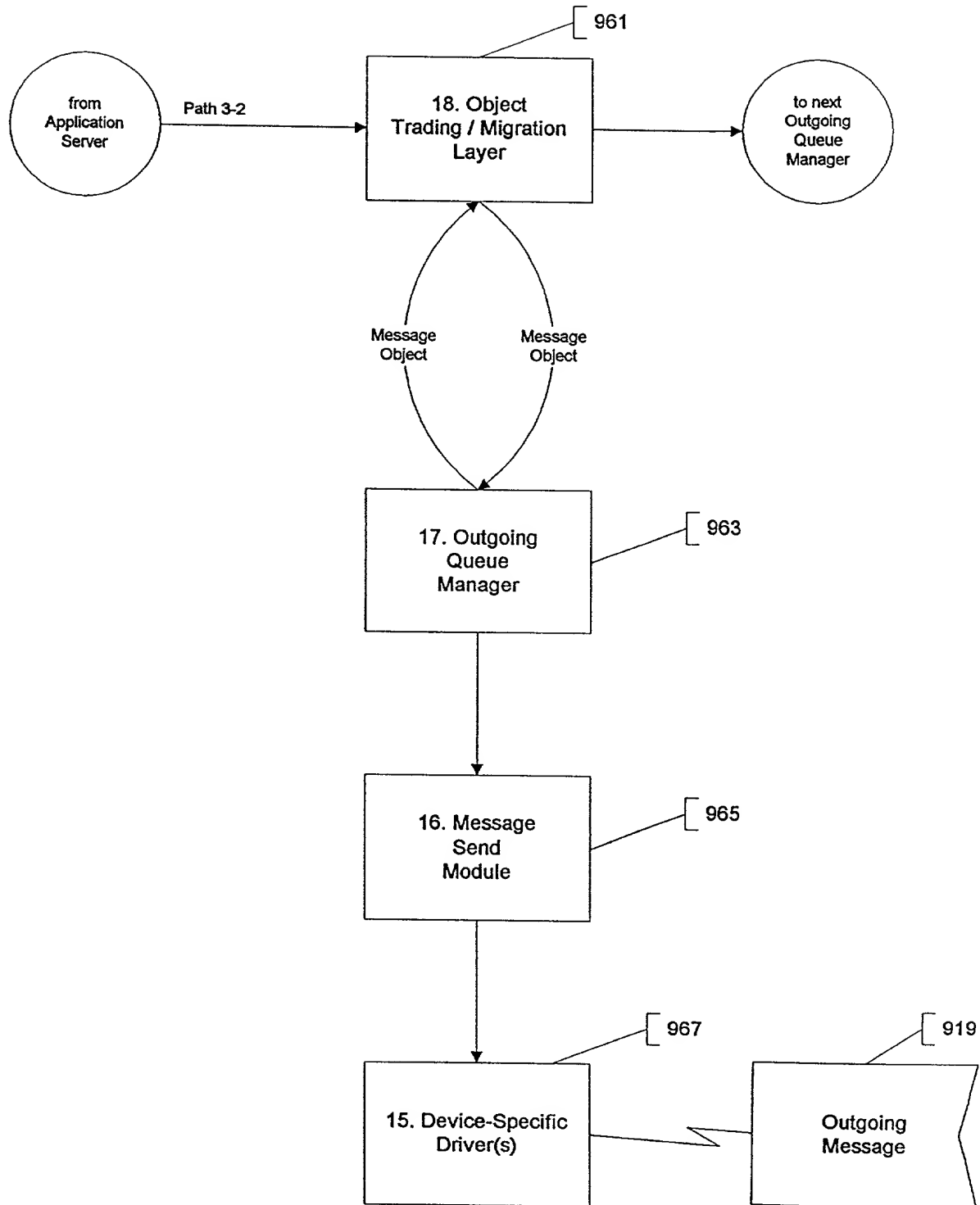


Figure 9 - D

Figure 9 - E



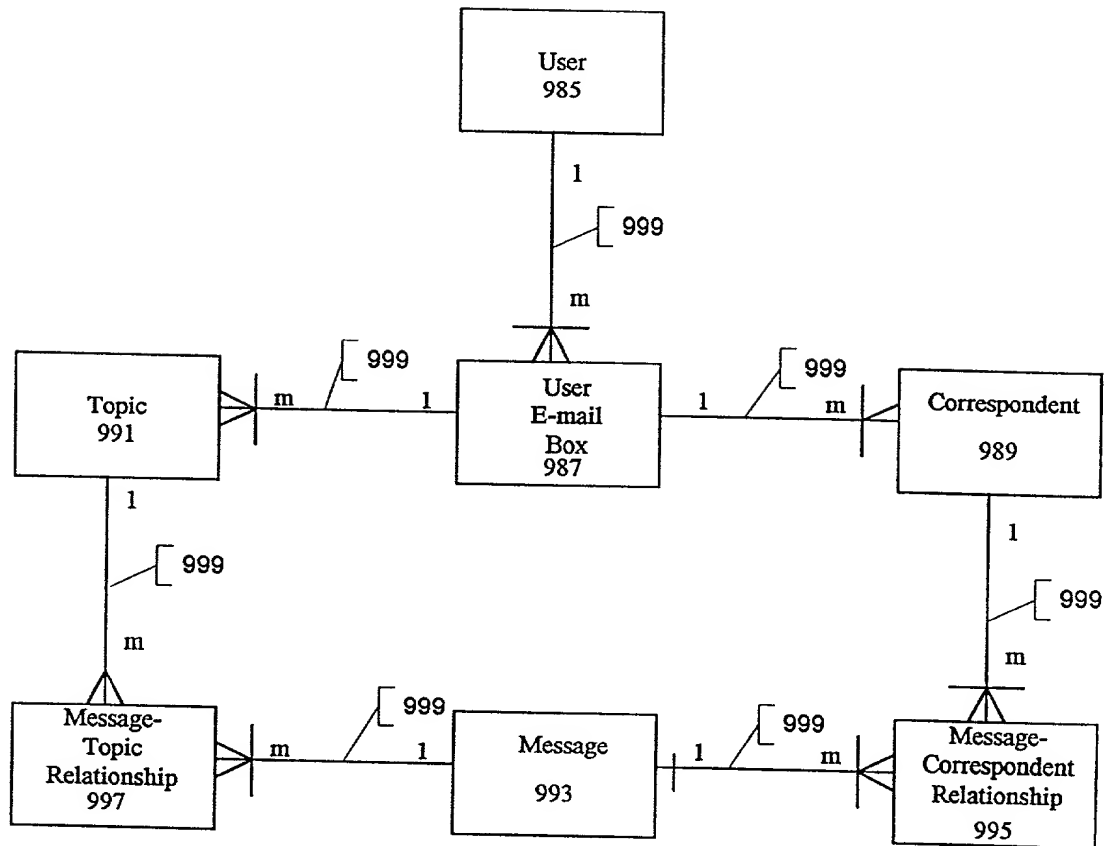


Figure 9 - F

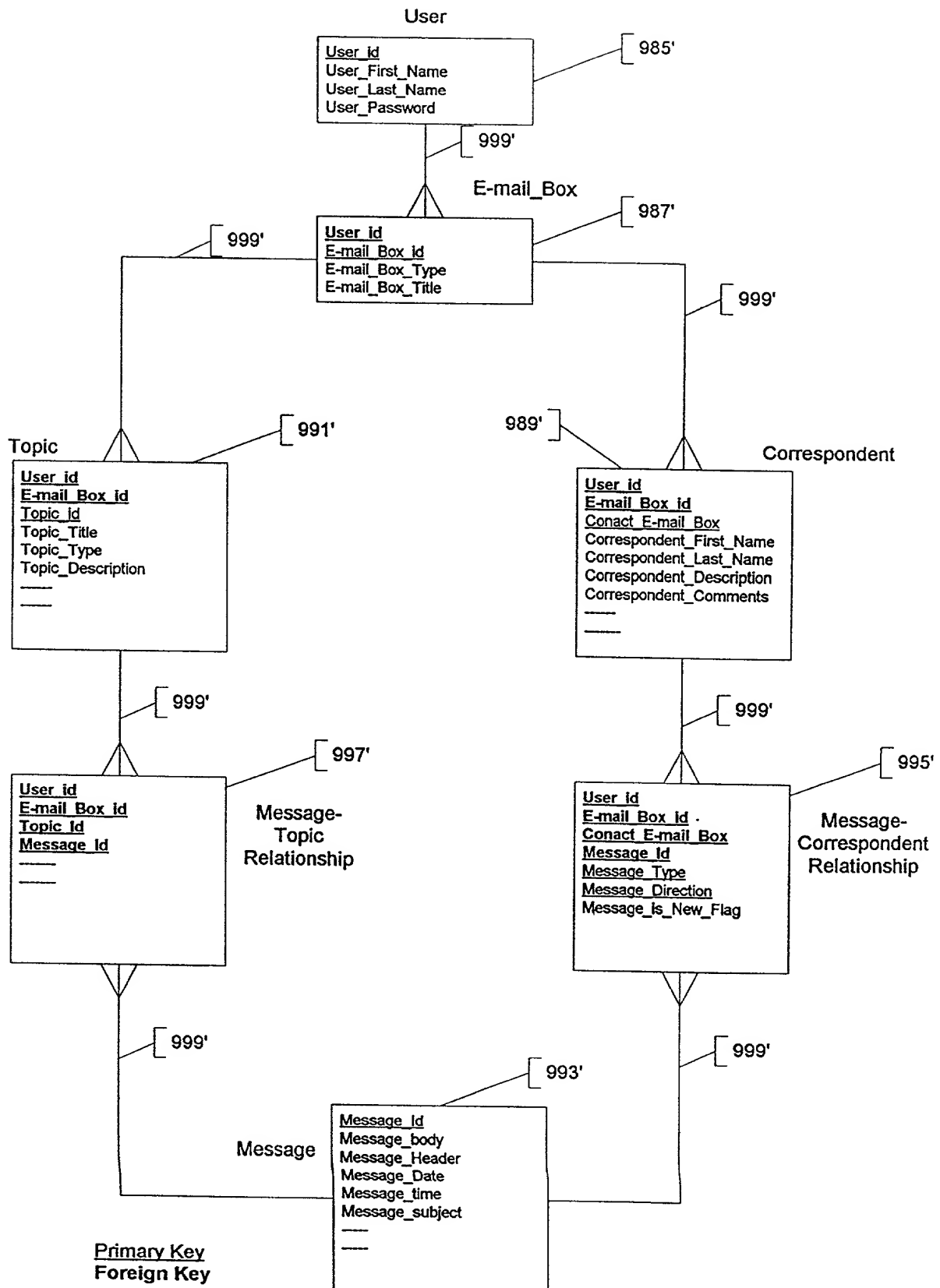


Figure 9 - G

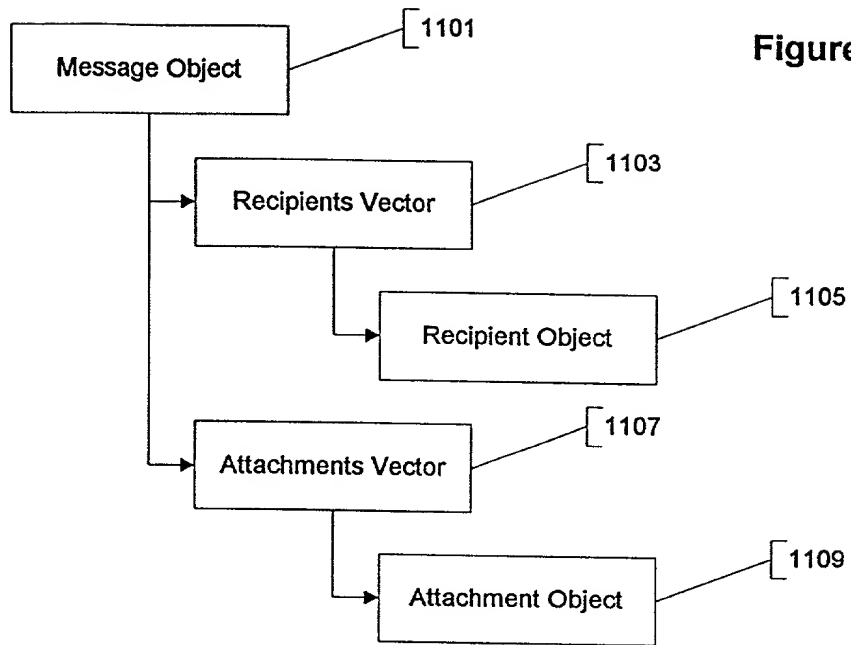


Figure 9 - H

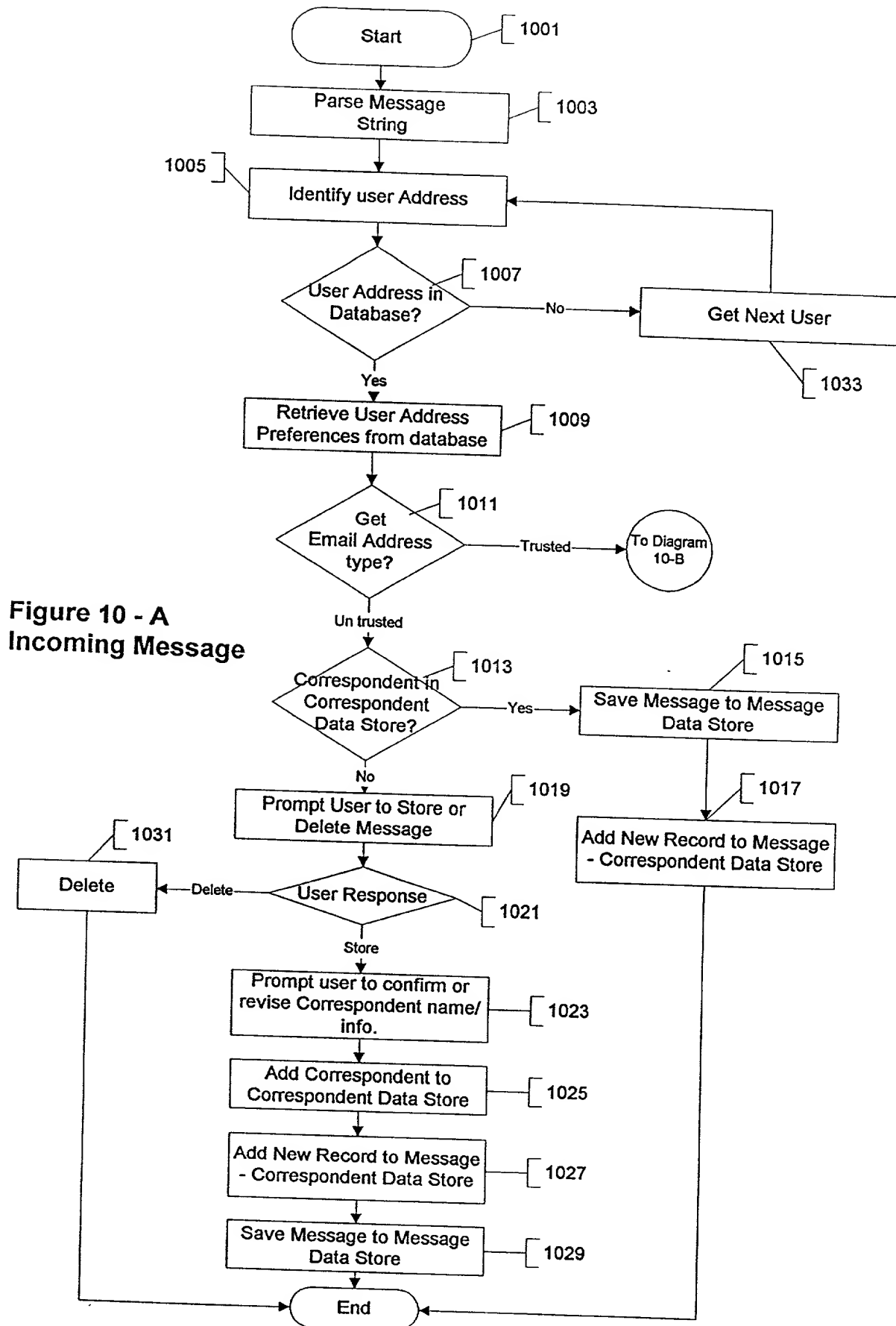
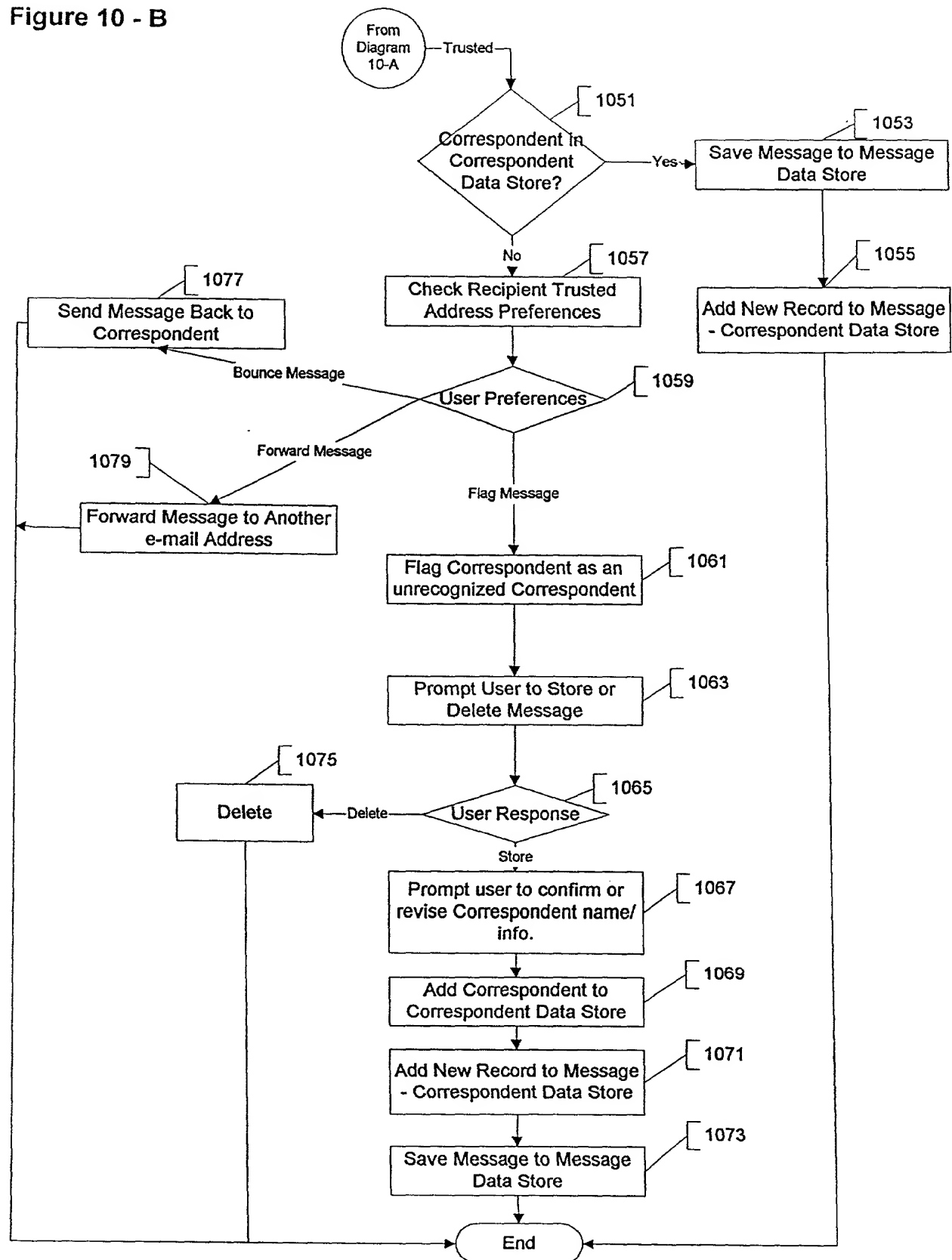


Figure 10 - B



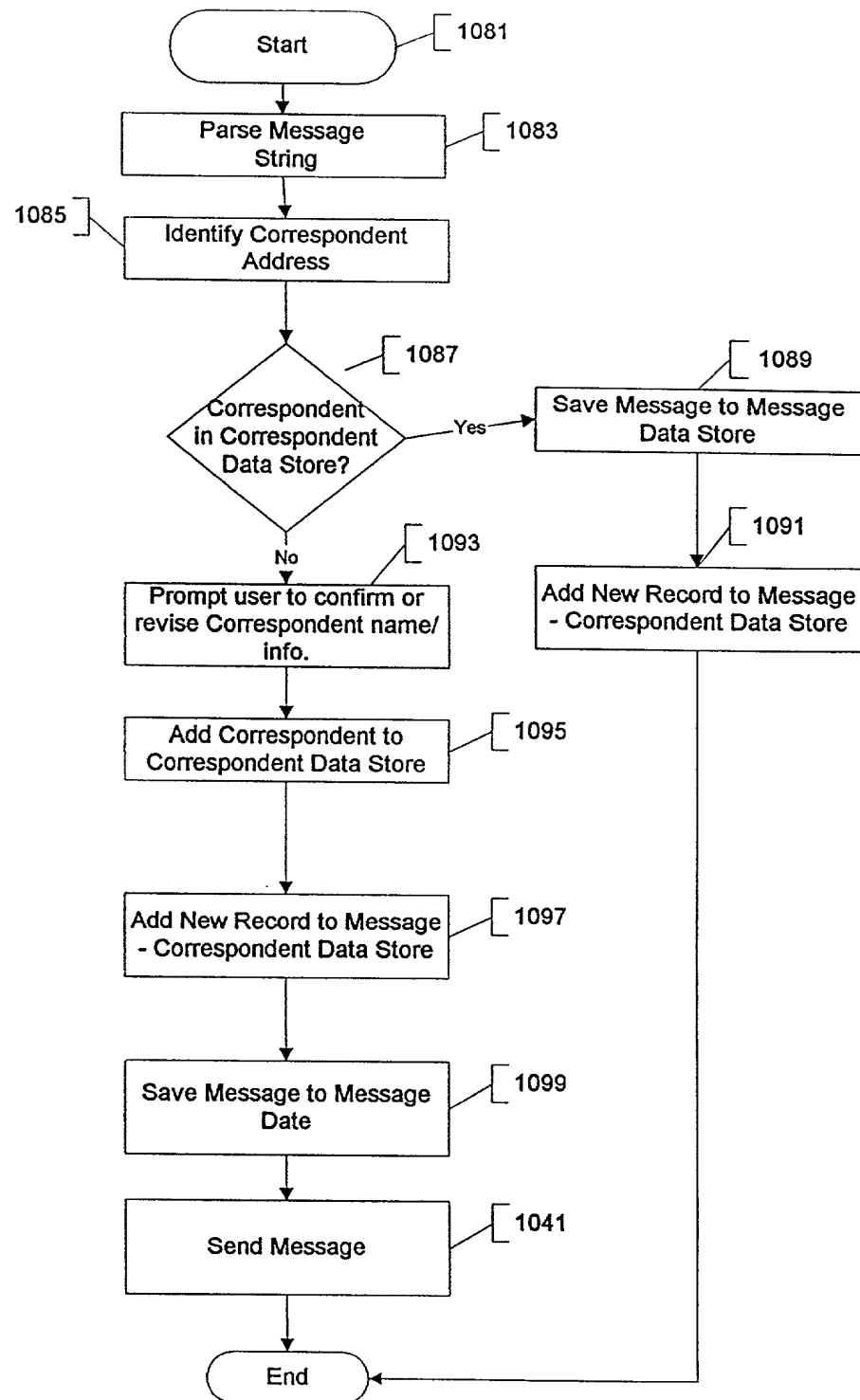


Figure 10 - C
Outgoing Message

Figure 11 A
Message Request

Customer ID	-	Customer E- mail Address ID	-	Correspondent E- mail Address	-	Message ID
-------------	---	-----------------------------	---	-------------------------------	---	------------

Figure 11 B
Correspondent Information Request

Customer ID	-	Customer E- mail Address ID	-	Correspondent E- mail Address
-------------	---	-----------------------------	---	-------------------------------

Figure 11 C
Correspondent History Request

Customer ID	-	Customer E- mail Address ID	-	Correspondent E- mail Address	-	Count1	-	Count2
-------------	---	-----------------------------	---	-------------------------------	---	--------	---	--------

Figure 11 D
Topic Contents Request

Customer ID	-	Customer E- mail Address ID	-	Topic ID	-	Count1	-	Count2
-------------	---	-----------------------------	---	----------	---	--------	---	--------

Figure 12

Mail Summary			Joe Smith
<u>Joe Smith's E-mail Addresses</u>	<u>Pending Mail</u>	<u>Correspondence Log</u>	
Trusted MailBox (JoeSmith@nxc.com)	7 in, 3 new, 2 drafts	2,082 msgs, 113 contacts	
Untrusted MailBox (JS@nxc.com)	4 in, 0 new, 1 draft	195 msgs, 54 msgs.	
Suggestions (suggestions@domain.com)	34 in, 1 new, 1 draft	235 msgs, 44 msgs.	
Tech. Support (support@domain.com)	4 in, 1 new, 1 draft	135 msgs, 24 msgs.	

Update This Page

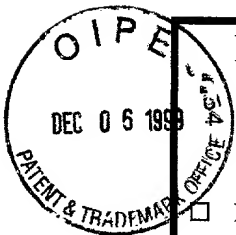
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Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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**DECLARATION FOR UTILITY
OR DESIGN PATENT
APPLICATION (37 CFR 1.3)**

☐ Declaration Submitted with initial Filing OR ☒ Declaration Submitted After initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.6(e)) required)

Attorney Docket Number	438701/004
First Named Inventor	Stephen S. Miller
COMPLETE IF KNOWN	
Application Number	09/269,587
Filing Date	March 29, 1999
Group Art Unit	
Examiner Name	

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that.

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR EFFECTING CORRESPONDENT-CENTRIC
ELECTRONIC MAIL

the specification of which

☐ is attached hereto (Title of the Invention)
OR

☒ was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY) 03/29/99 as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number 09/269,587 and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY) (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached	
				YES	NO
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto:

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
<input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.	

(Page 1 of 2)

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DECLARATION – Utility or Design Patent ☐ Application

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America listed below, and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application

U.S. Parent Application or PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)
PCT/US98/14886 ✓	07/18/1998 ✓	

☐ Additional U.S. or PCT international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and

Trademark Office connected therewith ☐ Customer Number

OR

☒ Registered practitioner(s) name/registration number listed below

Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number
Lawrence Rosenthal	24,377		
Steven B. Pokotilow	26,405		
Howard M. Gitten	32,138		
Matthew W. Siegal	32,941		

☐ Additional registered practitioner(s) named on supplemental registered Practitioner Information sheet PTO/SB/02C attached hereto

Direct all correspondence to: ☐ Customer Number ☐ Correspondence address below or Bar Code Label

Name	STROOCK & STROOCK & LAVAN LLP				
Address	180 Maiden lane				
City	New York	State	New York	ZIP	10038
Country	US	Telephone	(212) 806-5400	Fax	(212) 806-6006

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon

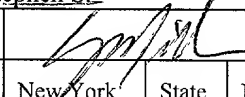
Name of Sole or First Inventor ☐ A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor

Given Name (first and middle [if any])

Family Name or Surname

Stephen S.

Miller

Inventor's Signature					Date	11/16/99	
Residence: City	New York	State	New York	Country	US NY	Citizenship	US
Post Office Address	8 Gramercy Park South, Apt. 6K						
City	New York	State	New York	Zip	10003	Country	US

☒ Additional inventors are being named on the 1 supplemental Additional Inventor(s) sheet(s) PTO/SB/02A attached hereto

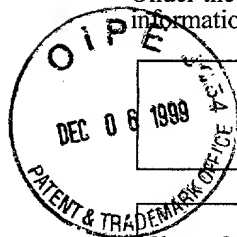
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DECLARATION

ADDITIONAL INVENTOR(S)

Supplemental Sheet

Page of

Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:					<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor		
Given Name(first and middle [if any])					Family Name or Surname		
Mohammed S.					Shalan		
Inventor's Signature					Date	11/16/99	
Residence: City	Kearny	State	NJ	Zip	07032	Country	US
Post Office Address							
800 Kearny Avenue							
Post Office Address							
Same as Above							
City	Kearny	State	NJ	ZIP	07032	Country	US
Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:					<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor		
Given Name(first and middle [if any])					Family Name or Surname		
Lewis Edward					Ross		
Inventor's Signature					Date	11/16/99	
Residence: City	Far Rockaway	State	NY	Country	US	Citizenship	US
Post Office Address							
814 Empire Avenue							
Post Office Address							
Same as above							
City	Far Rockaway	State	NY	ZIP	11691	Country	US
Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:					<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor		
Given Name(first and middle [if any])					Family Name or Surname		
Inventor's Signature					Date		
Residence: City		State		Country		Citizenship	
Post Office Address							
Post Office Address							
City		State		ZIP		Country	

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